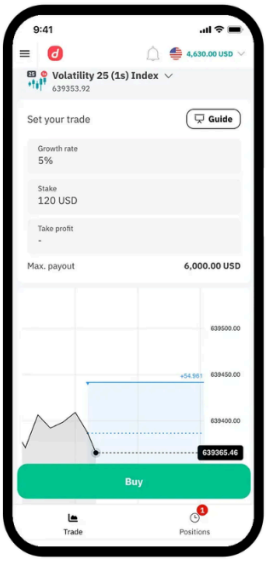
Synthetic Indices Trading with PeaceFx

The Complete Guide to Mastering Volatility, Boom, and Crash Markets



Paul Osawa (PeaceFx)

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Introduction

I am Paul Osawa, also known as PeaceFX. I have been actively trading the financial markets for more than six years. Throughout this journey, I have dedicated myself to mastering price action, market structure, supply and demand concepts, and institutional trading methodologies.

Beyond trading, I am a self-taught programmer with experience in a variety of programming languages and technologies, including JavaScript, PHP, Node.js, Python, C++, Rust, SQL, and MySQL. My background in both trading and software development has enabled me to approach the markets from a unique perspective, combining analytical thinking, problem-solving skills, and a deep understanding of market behavior.

It is my pleasure to present Volume 2 of the *Synthetic Indices Trading* series. This volume builds upon the foundation established in Volume 1 and explores more advanced concepts, strategies, and frameworks designed to enhance your understanding of Synthetic Indices and improve your decision-making process as a trader.

Whether you are a beginner seeking clarity or an experienced trader looking to refine your edge, this guide is intended to provide practical knowledge that can be applied directly to your trading. My goal is not only to teach trading concepts but also to help you develop the discipline, confidence, and mindset required for long-term success in the financial markets.

I sincerely appreciate your support and commitment to learning. As we continue this journey together, I encourage you to study the concepts presented in this volume diligently, practice them consistently, and adapt them to your own trading style.

May this guide contribute positively to your growth as a trader and bring you one step closer to achieving your financial goals.

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Synthetic Indices Broker: Click here

Synthetic Indices

From Volume I, I provided the definition of Synthetic Indices. Synthetic Indices are artificial financial instruments designed to simulate the movements of real financial markets through the use of a cryptographically secured random number generator. This technology ensures transparency and fairness by generating market movements in a manner that cannot be predicted or manipulated.

Unlike traditional financial instruments, Synthetic Indices are not influenced by economic news releases, geopolitical events, market sessions, or public holidays. They are available for trading 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, offering traders continuous access to market opportunities.

Understanding the true nature of Synthetic Indices is essential before exploring advanced trading concepts. As traders, we must first appreciate how these instruments are structured and why they behave differently from conventional markets. This foundational knowledge allows us to develop effective strategies and approach the market with greater confidence and precision.

The recommended broker providing the instruments is provided here.

Deriv offers a variety of virtual markets, including Synthetic Indices, Basket Indices, Tactical Indices, Derived FX, and others. In this volume, I will focus specifically on Synthetic Indices. Separate documents have been prepared to cover the remaining market categories in detail.

Trade Synthetic Indices here.

The above table highlights the categories of specific Synthetic Indices with their explanations.

Trade Synthetic Indices here.

Categories of Synthetic Indices and Their Explanations	
Crash/Boom Indices	Crash/Boom indices are proprietary synthetic markets designed to produce sudden directional spikes at statistically defined intervals. They operate on a tick-based probability model, and each index has a defined average number of ticks between spikes—for example, 150, 300, 600, or 1000 ticks.
Volatility Indices	Volatility Indices are Deriv's proprietary derived indices that simulate continuous market movement at predefined volatility levels. Unlike traditional markets, they are not affected by economic news, earnings reports, or global events. Each index is designed to maintain a constant level of volatility, such as Volatility 10, 50, 100, or more.
Hybrid Indices	Hybrid Indices are Deriv's proprietary synthetic markets that blend directional crash or boom behaviour with short-term price fluctuations. They are designed to feel less mechanical than classic spike markets while remaining fully algorithm-driven.
Step Indices	Step Indices are Derived Indices that generate price movement using predefined step increments per tick. Instead of irregular price changes, each tick follows a clear step structure, giving traders more control over how the price behaves.
Volatility Switch Indices	Trade in shifting market conditions with volatility levels like 10%, 50%, or 100%, each lasting 5 to 60 minutes on average.
Drift Switching Indices	These instruments shift between bullish, bearish, or side-ways trends. Ideal for smart buys, strategic sells, and timely pauses. And the best part?

	Predictable shifts at average durations of 10, 20, or 30 minutes mean you can anticipate and plan ahead.
Trek Indices	Most price changes are small, but the distribution skews toward larger movements in one direction. Choose up or down to access 30% volatility markets with built-in directional bias.
Skew Step Indices	Move beyond traditional Step Indices and trade with asymmetric step sizes and probabilities. With 80% or 90% probabilities for small shifts and 10% or 20% for sharp movements, every tick offers an opportunity to capitalise on dynamic market changes.
DEX Indices	Expect dramatic spikes and drops every 10, 15, or 25 minutes (on average) with smaller fluctuations in between.
Jump Indices	Expect prices to leap every 20 minutes (on average), with an equal chance of soaring or plunging around 30x the normal volatility of the index. And you can choose from 10%, 25%, 50%, 75%, and 100% volatility.
Daily Reset Indices	These instruments simulate simplified bull (rising) and bear (falling) market trends. Mirroring real-world economic upturns driven by positive sentiment or downturns driven by pessimism. Each index resets daily to a baseline.
Range Break Indices	A ranging market where the price bounces between upper and lower boundaries, with sudden high or low breaks to create a new range. Tailor to your pace with a choice of break frequencies – every 100 or 200 boundary hits (on average).
Multi Step Indices	These indices would likely jump or dip by 0.1 but can move up or down by 0.2, 0.25, 0.3, or 0.5 steps in less frequent instances.

Crash/Boom Indices

Crash/Boom indices are proprietary synthetic markets designed to produce sudden directional spikes at statistically defined intervals. They operate on a tick-based probability model, and each index has a defined average number of ticks between spikes—for example, 150, 300, 600, or 1000 ticks.

Crash Indices produce fast downward spikes, with upward drifts between them. Examples include: Crash 100 Index, Crash 1000 Index, Crash 150 Index, Crash 200 Index, Crash 300 Index, Crash 50 Index, Crash 500 Index, Crash 600 Index, Crash 900 Index, and Crash 99 Index.

Boom Indices produce fast upward spikes, with downward drifts between them. Examples include: Boom 100 Index, Boom 1000 Index, Boom 150 Index, Boom 200 Index, Boom 300 Index, Boom 50 Index, Boom 500 Index, Boom 600 Index, Boom 900 Index, and Boom 99 Index.

The difference between Crash and Boom Indices lies in spike direction. Crash indices are designed to generate downward spikes whereas Boom indices are designed to generate upward spikes.

The numbers 100, 1000, 150, 300, 200, etc, represent the number of ticks between spikes. Lower numbers mean more frequent spikes, while higher numbers mean less frequent but typically large spikes. This allows you, as a trader, to choose an index that matches your risk tolerance and strategy style.
Lower-frequency indices like Crash/Boom 150 or 300 are generally more suitable for beginners because they offer more frequent opportunities with comparatively smaller spike movements. Beginners should still use small position sizes and proper risk management.

Crash/Boom Indices are suited to traders who actively trade sudden price spikes and understand the risks of fast market moves. They commonly appeal to day traders, scalpers, and experienced traders who prefer short-term opportunities and can manage positions around sharp directional spikes. These indices may also be suitable for algorithmic traders who build strategies around spike frequency and retracement behaviour.

Popular strategies include spike anticipation (entering before expected spikes), retracement trading (capturing the gradual movements between spikes), and breakout trading (entering on spike confirmations). The key is matching your strategy to the specific index frequency you're trading.

Trade Crash/Boom Indices here.

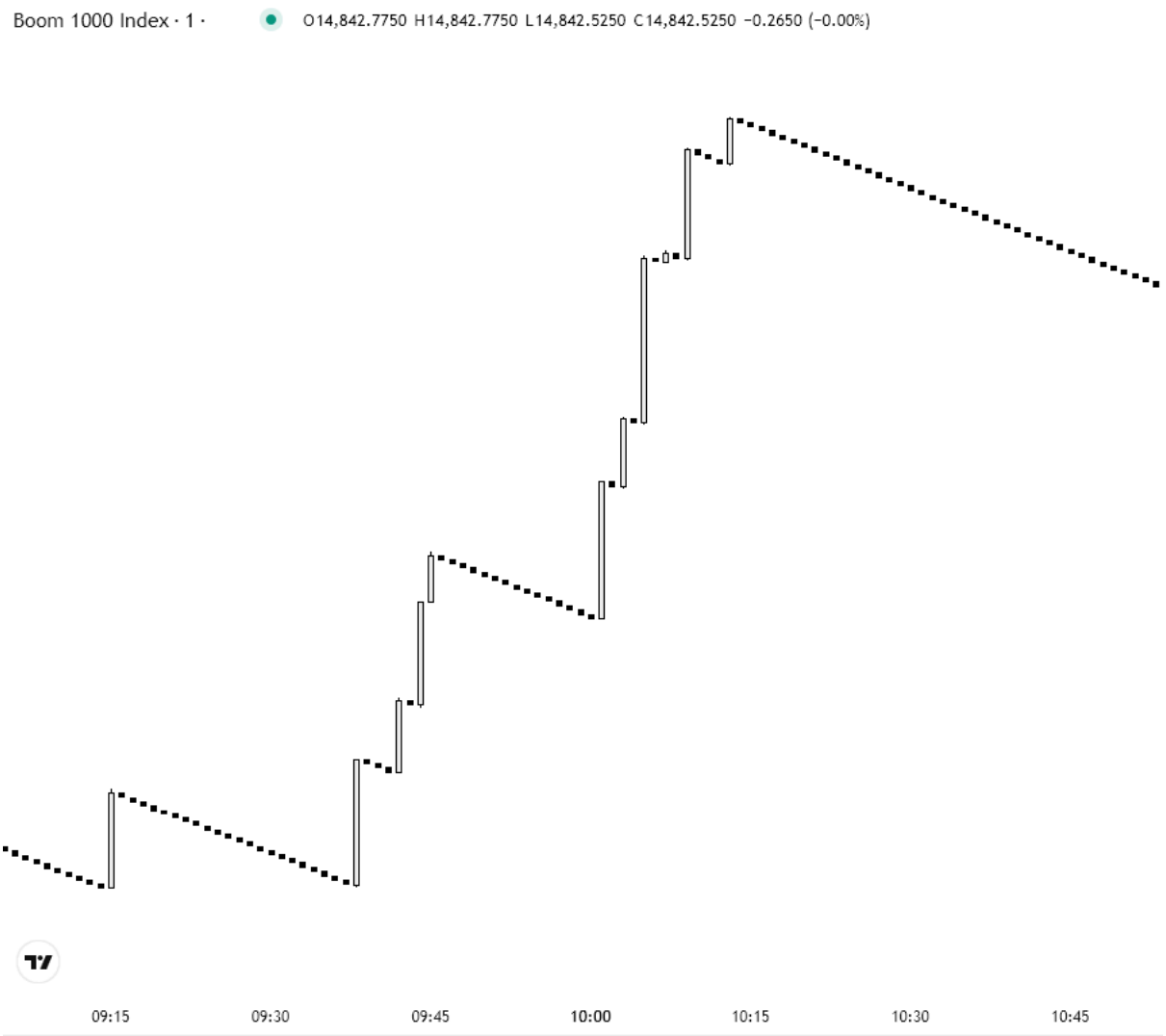

Fig 1: Boom 1000 Index, 1 Minute timeframe

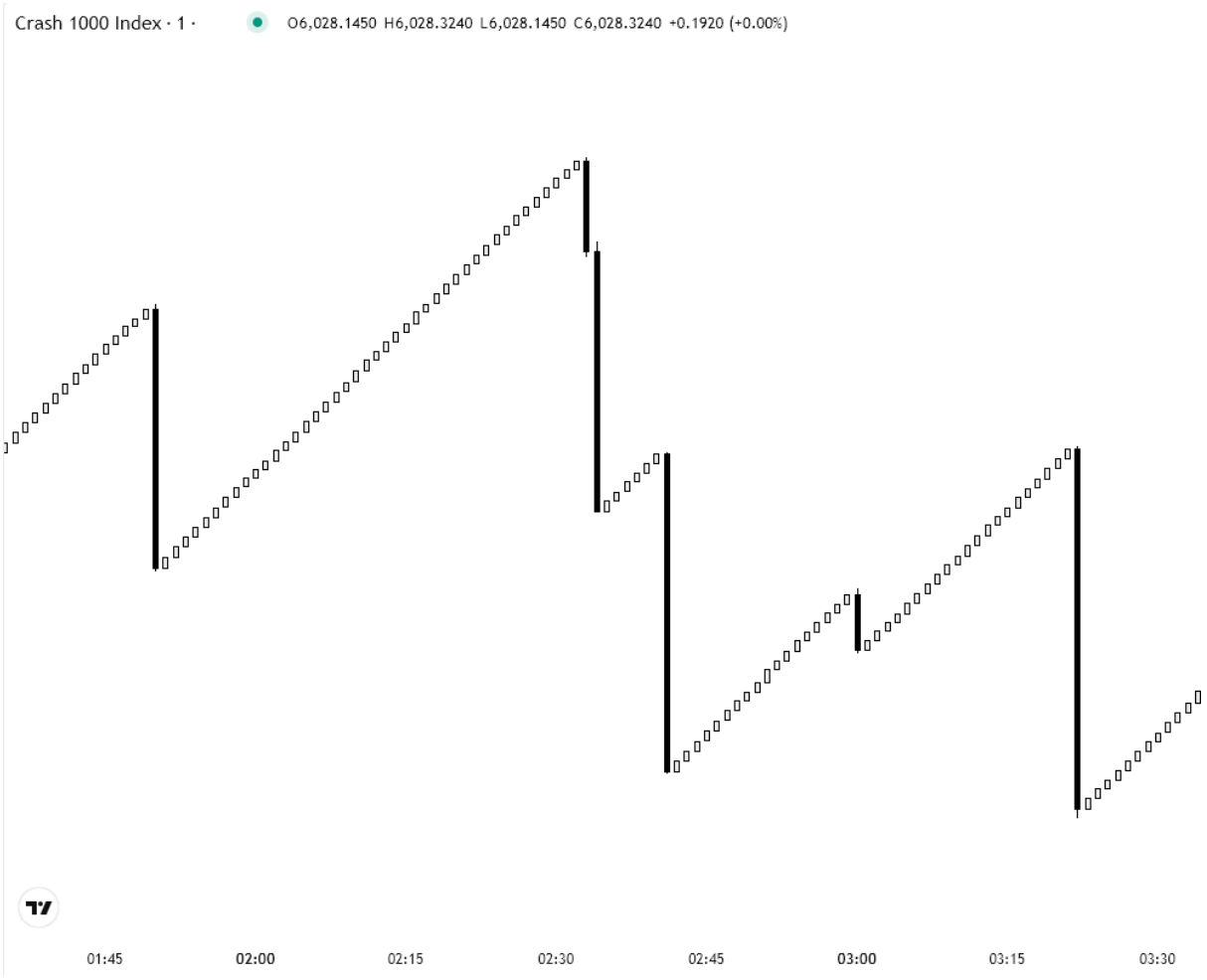

Fig 2: Crash 1000 Index, 1 Minute timeframe

Volatility Indices

Volatility Indices are Deriv's proprietary derived indices that simulate continuous market movement at predefined volatility levels. Unlike traditional markets, they are not affected by economic news, earnings reports, or global events. Each index is designed to maintain a constant level of volatility, such as Volatility 10, 50, 100, or more.

Higher numbered indices are designed for stronger volatility and quicker market movement.

Lower numbered indices are designed for smaller movement and smaller price fluctuations.

Volatility Indices generate price movement using secure algorithms and are not influenced by economic news, earnings reports, or market sentiment. This removes external market events from the trading environment.

Trade Volatility Indices here.

Fig 3: Volatility 75 Index, 15 Minutes timeframe

Fig 4: Volatility 100 Index, 1 Hour timeframe

Hybrid Indices

Hybrid Indices are Deriv's proprietary synthetic markets that blend directional crash or boom behaviour with short-term price fluctuations. They are designed to feel less mechanical than classic spike markets while remaining fully algorithm-driven.

Boom-based hybrids tend to move downward before sharp upward spikes. They include: Vol over Boom 400, Vol over Boom 500, and Vol over Boom 750.

Crash-based hybrids tend to rise before sudden drops.

Unlike standard Crash/Boom Indices which are often smooth between spikes, Hybrid Indices introduce fluctuations and added volatility before a breakout occurs.

The main difference between Hybrid Indices and Crash/Boom indices is volatility. Crash/Boom Indices follow a structured pattern with smooth steps, whereas Hybrid Indices introduce fluctuations and added volatility before major moves, making them more realistic.

Hybrid Indices are best suited for traders who want directional markets but are comfortable trading through short-term price fluctuations.

They are ideal for intermediate to experienced traders who use confirmation-based strategies, such as trend following or filtered breakouts, and can manage entries during choppy lead-ups before sharp price moves.

Trade Hybrid Indices here.

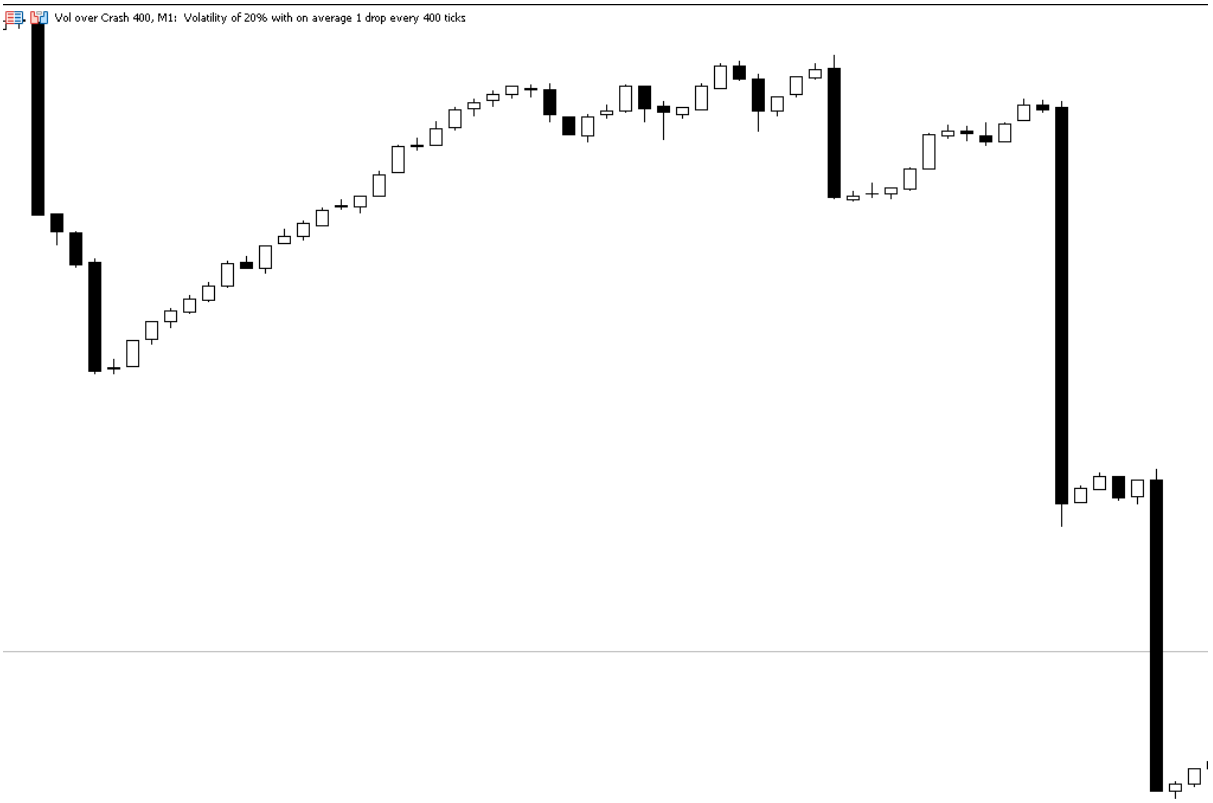

Fig 5: Vol over Crash 400, 1 Minute timeframe

Fig 6: Vol over Boom 400, 1 Minute timeframe

Hybrid vs Volatility vs Crash/Boom

Feature	Hybrid Indices	Crash/Boom Indices	Volatility Indices
Market structure	Trend-based with added volatility	Step-like movements before major spikes	Continuous price fluctuations
Breakout behavior	More unpredictable with structured volatility	Sudden jumps at predefined intervals	No specific breakout points
Directional bias	Yes	Yes	No

Sharp event moves	Yes	Yes	No
Short-term price noise	Yes	Limited	Constant
Average volatility	~20%	Higher	Fixed (10–100%)
Recurring patterns	Moderate	High	Low

Step Indices

Step Indices are Derived Indices that generate price movement using predefined step increments per tick. Instead of irregular price changes, each tick follows a clear step structure, giving traders more control over how the price behaves.

The Step Indices family include:

- Step Indices - Fixed step sizes with balanced up and down movement.
- Multi Step Indices - Multiple step sizes, where small steps occur frequently and larger steps appear occasionally.
- Skew Step Indices - Directional bias and asymmetry, with longer runs in one direction with sharper corrective moves.

Step Indices use fixed step sizes with balanced probabilities, while Volatility Indices use continuous random movement. Step Indices offer recurring mechanics perfect for systematic trading, whereas Volatility Indices simulate constant volatility levels.

Multi Step Indices use variable step sizes but maintain balanced up/down probability (50/50). Skew Step Indices combine variable step sizes with directional bias (80-90% small moves in one direction, 10-20% large counter-moves).

Fig 7: Step Index 100, 15 Minutes timeframe

In future publications, I will discuss the remaining instruments. To stay updated, please follow this Telegram channel by clicking here.

Click here to start trading synthetic indices.

Supply and Demand Patterns

In volume 1, I offered a comprehensive overview of the Supply and Demand structures that we will be working with.

In Supply and Demand trading methods, a bullish market is deemed as a market in a “Rally” phase whereas a bearish market is regarded as a market in a “Drop” phase.

At its core, our entire edge can be summarized by one fundamental law of order flow: We buy at Demand and sell at Supply.

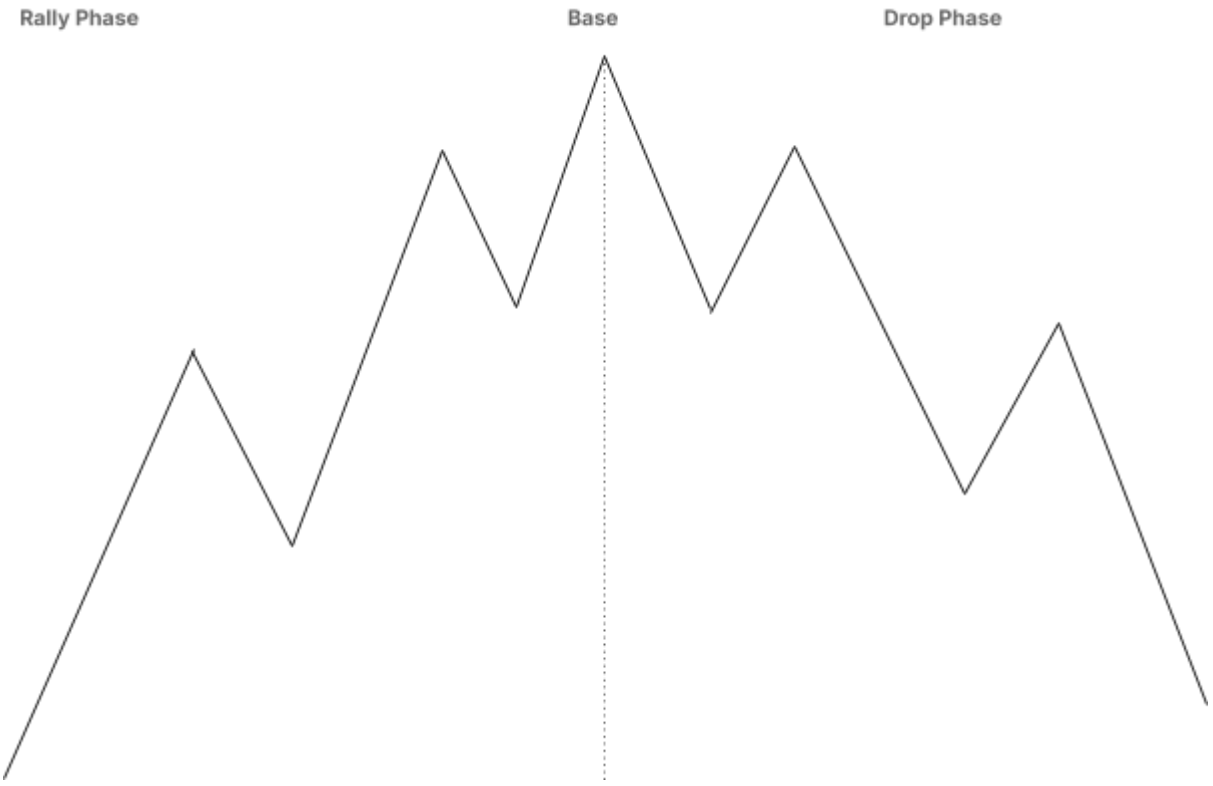

Fig 8: Rally Phase, Drop Phase

Base:
In Supply and Demand, a base is an area where the orders reside. It houses either the Supply zone or Demand zone depending on the context.

RBR: Rally Base Rally

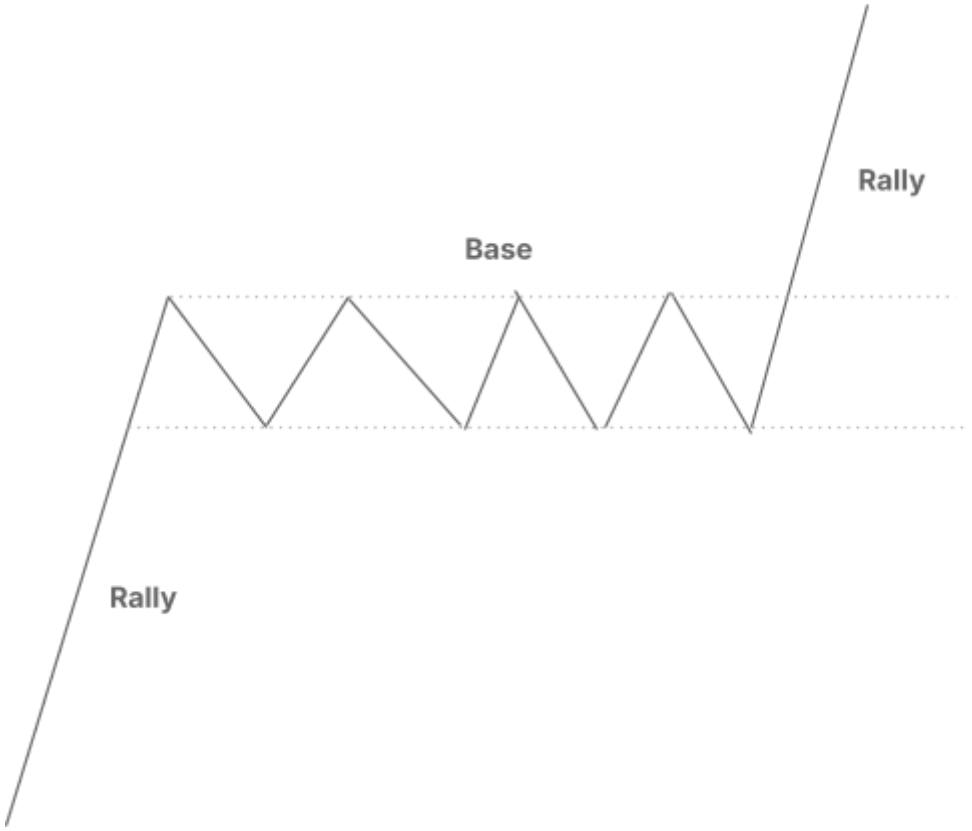

Fig 9: Rally Base Rally

RBD: Rally Base Drop

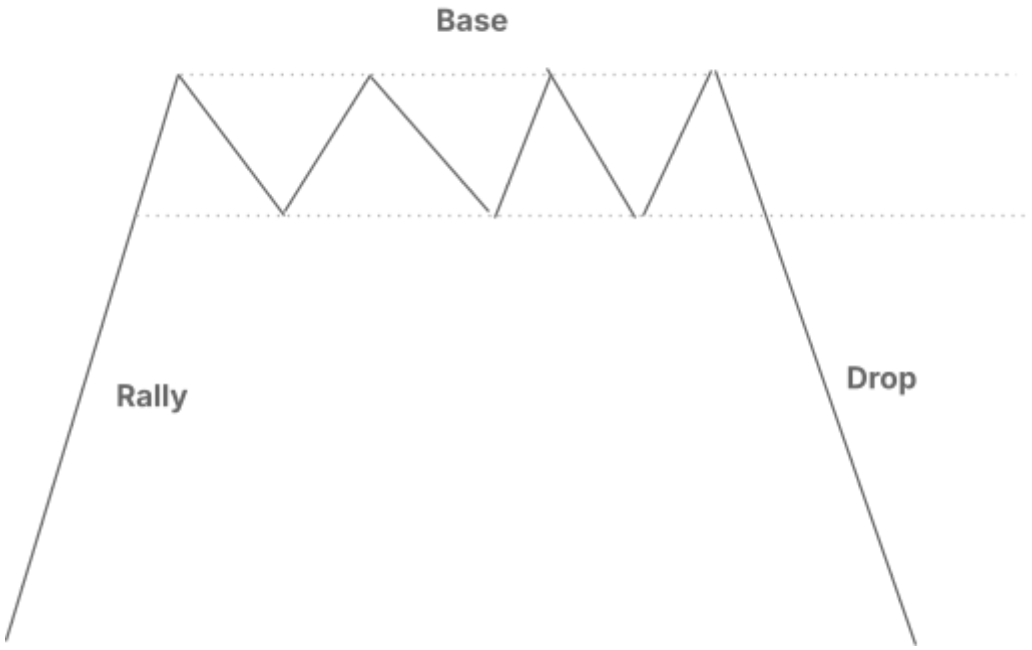

Fig 10: Rally Base Drop

DBD: Drop Base Drop

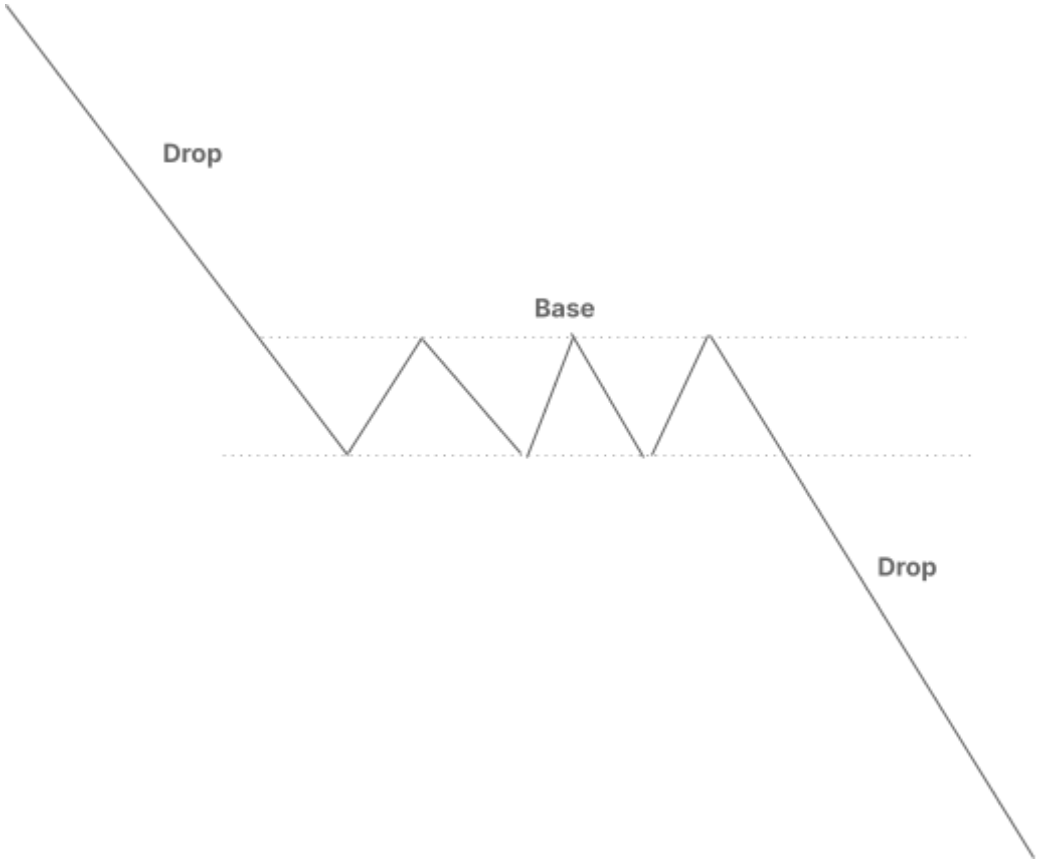

Fig 11: Drop Base Drop

DBR: Drop Base Rally

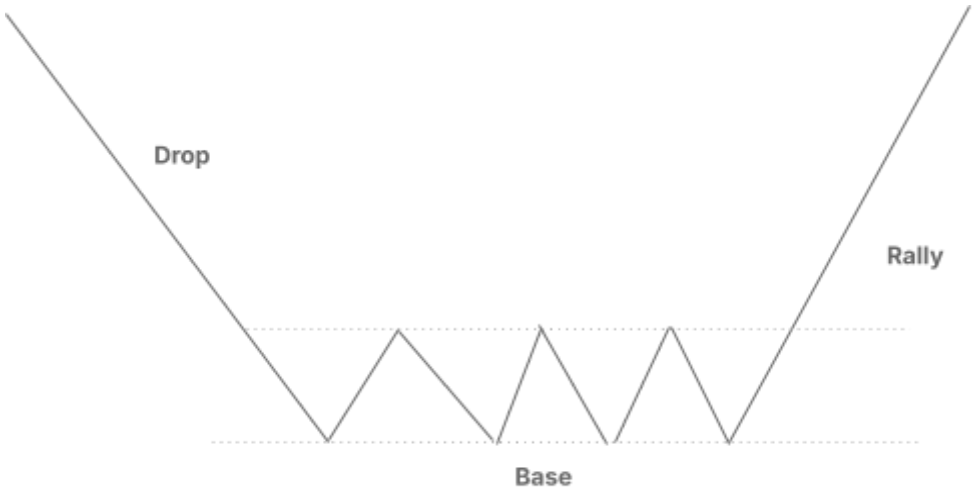

Fig 12: Drop Base Rally

QM: Quasimodo

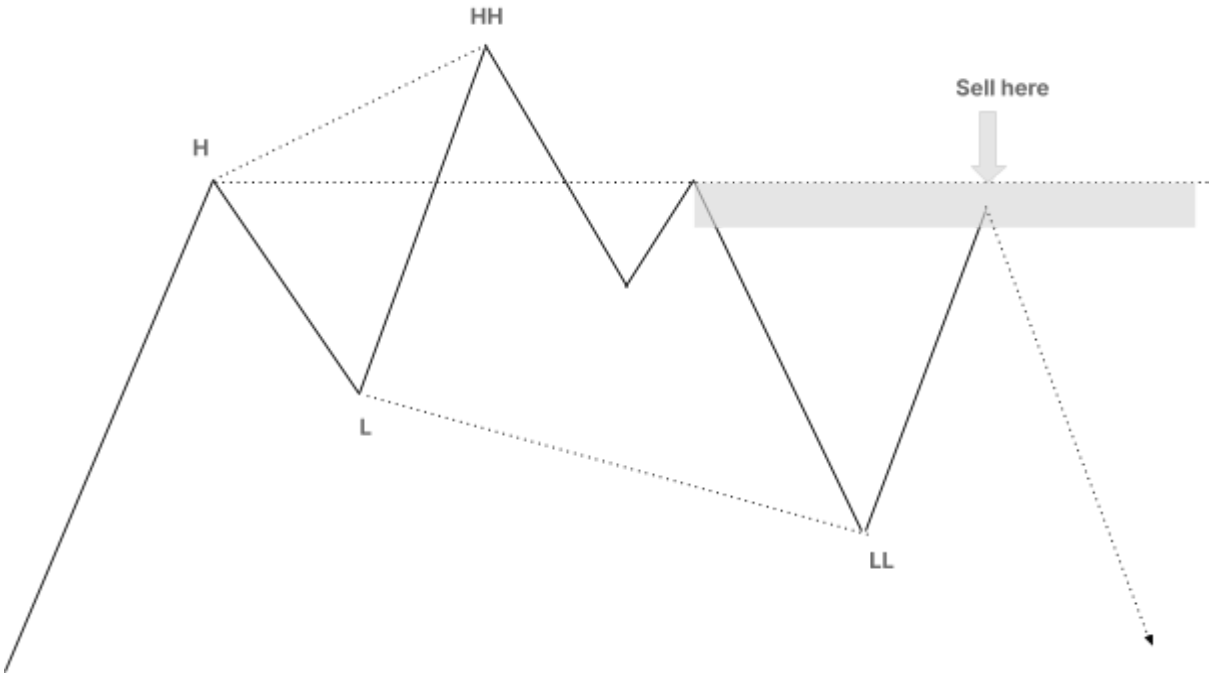

Fig 13: Quasimodo pattern

QM stands for the Quasimodo pattern.

The name is derived from the famous character Quasimodo, who is defined by his distinctly uneven or slanting shoulders.

In the markets, this physical trait perfectly mirrors the pattern's misaligned swing highs and lows.

Fig 14: Quasimodo

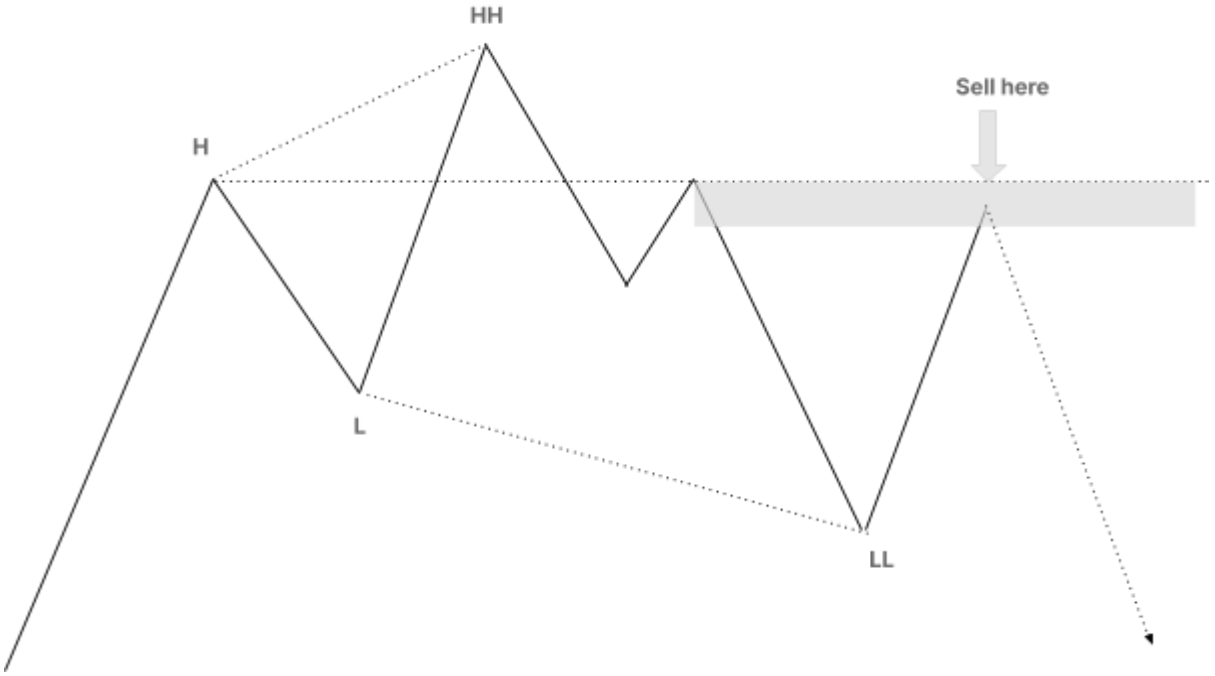

Fig 15: Quasimodo

The diagram above represents a bearish QM setup, defined by four critical points: the High (H), Low (L), Higher High (HH), and Lower Low (LL). The initial High establishes our Left Shoulder. We look to execute a sell position when price retraces back up to this exact level, provided it aligns with a significant supply zone. Remember the golden rule: we sell at supply and buy at demand.

What separates a Quasimodo from a traditional Head and Shoulders pattern is the entry trigger and structure. In a classic Head and Shoulders, traders execute entries upon a retest of a relatively flat neckline. In a QM pattern, we execute entries at the shoulder level, specifically capitalizing on the market asymmetry caused by the broken neckline (LL).

To identify a bullish QM pattern, simply invert this entire structural framework.

> The highest-probability QM patterns, whether bullish or bearish, are those that align with an engulfing candlestick pattern on a higher timeframe. Utilizing multi-timeframe analysis is essential here. For instance, if you spot a QM pattern on the 15-minute chart, scale up to the 4-hour or Daily timeframes to see if that same price action zone forms an engulfing candle. If it does, the probability of your setup increases significantly.

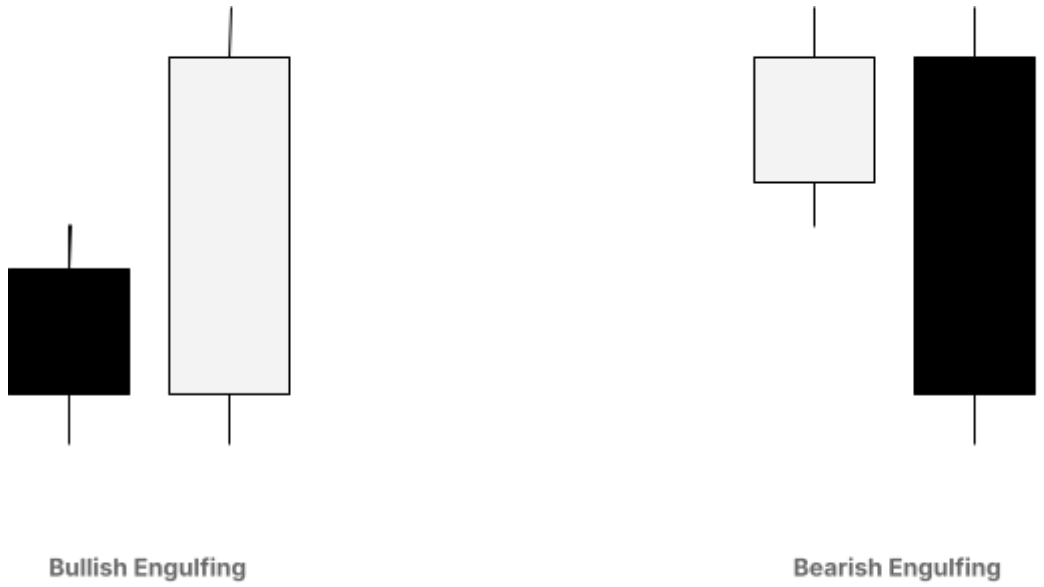

Fig 15: Engulfing Candles

QM setup:

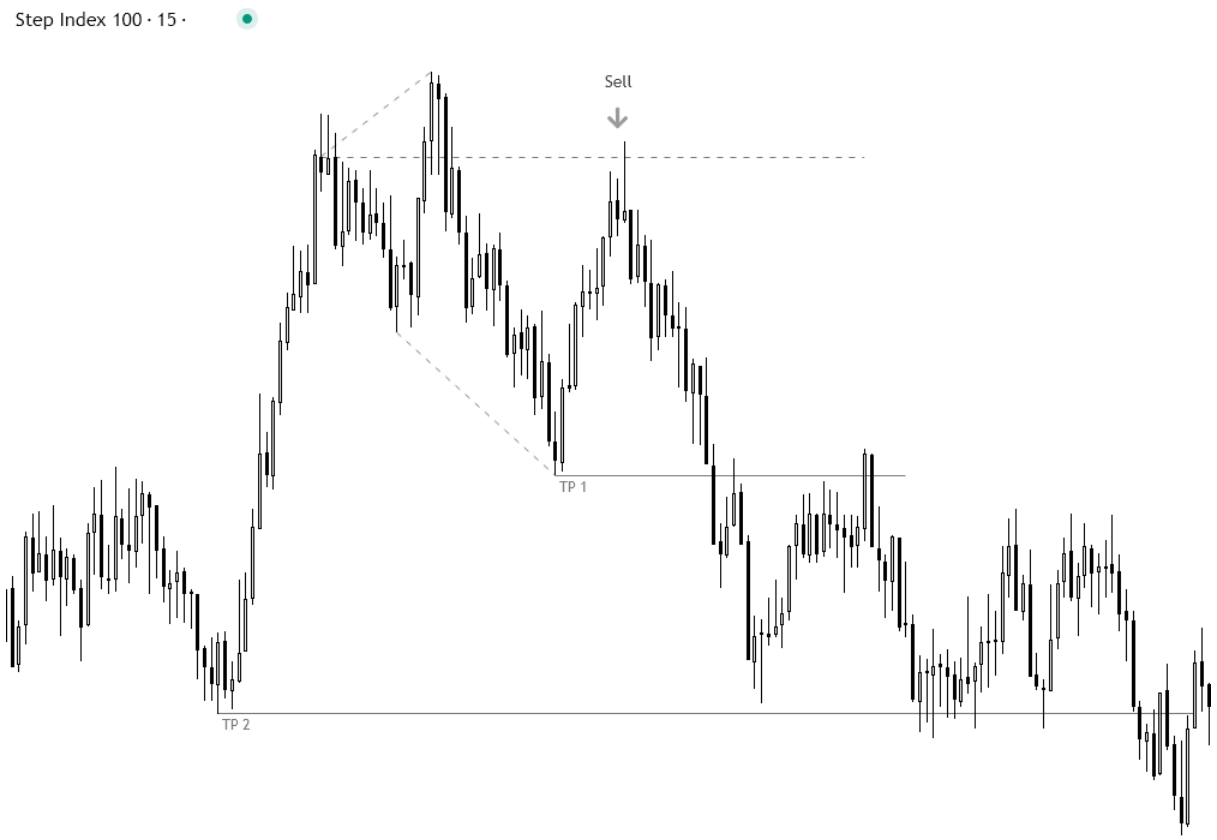

Fig 16: QM Setup

QMM: Quasimodo Manipulation (Failed QM Pattern)

QMM stands for QM manipulation.

You also understand that QM stands for Quasimodo. You can now join the dots...

Initially, we will have a nice Quasimodo Pattern, but it won't come to fruition. For example, imagine you saw a clear bearish QM pattern and anticipated selling short. Instead, price continues rallying, breaking above the supply area you intended to sell short from. In the future, the supply area that was in confluence with the left shoulder, which has now been invalidated, will offer a very nice buying opportunity. It will be a nice area of demand now.

The reverse is true when you anticipate a bullish QM pattern.

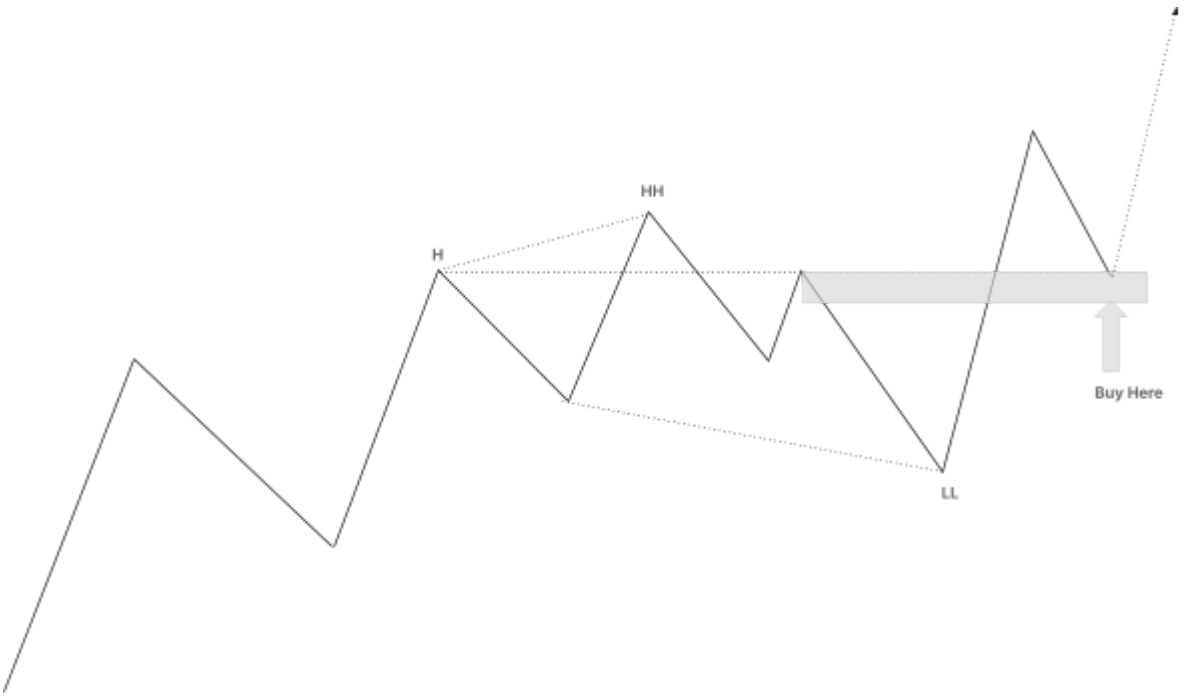

Fig 17: QMM

QMM setup:

Fig 18: QMM Setup

SNRC1: Support and Resistance 1

SNRC1 stands for Support and Resistance Continuation 1, while SNRC2 stands for Support and Resistance Continuation 2. These are straightforward structural patterns where we focus on specific Supply and Demand zones located directly at key Support and Resistance levels.

For a deeper visual breakdown, you can watch the SNRC1 Video Explanation Here and the SNRC2 Video Explanation Here.

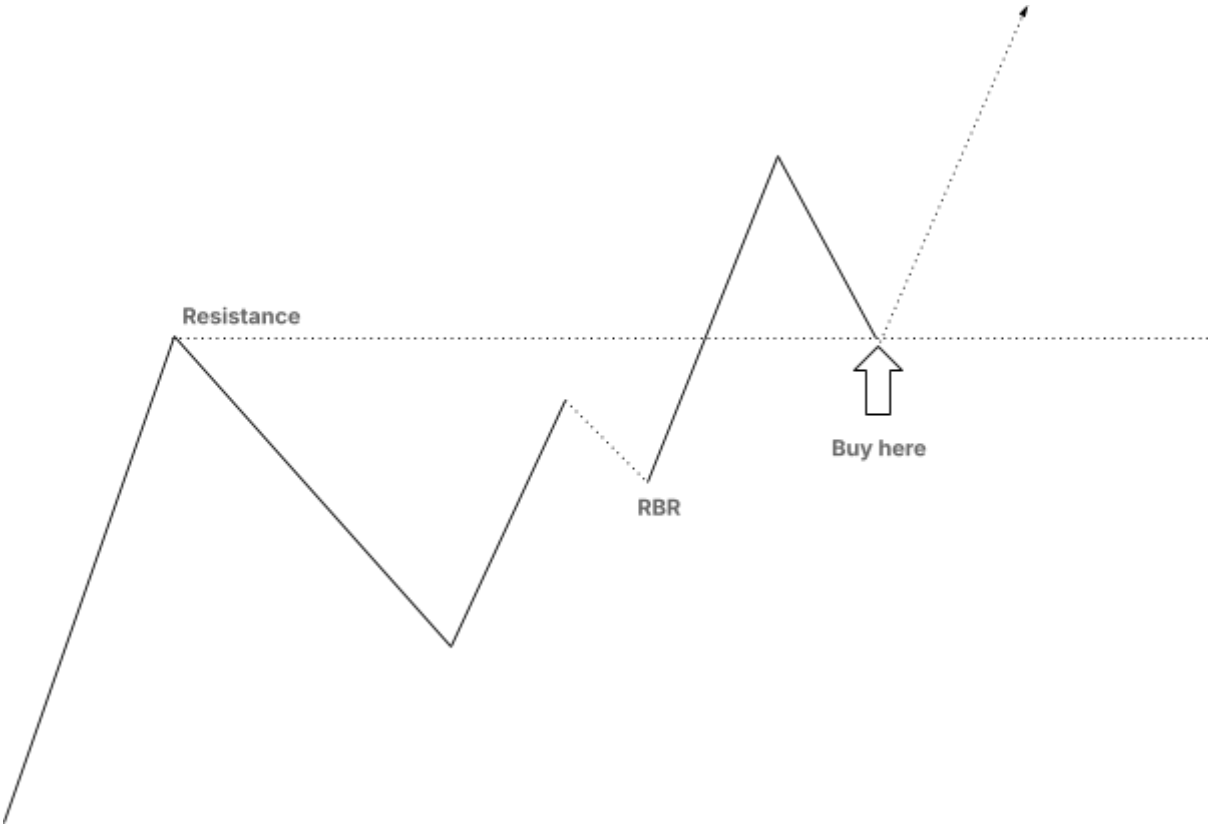

Fig 19: SNRC1

> The diagram above illustrates a bullish SNRC1 setup. The market establishes a clean resistance level that later transitions into a support line. Aligned directly with this resistance line is a strong demand zone formatted as a Rally-Base-Rally (RBR).
>
> Once price breaks and trades above this entire structure, we anticipate the zone to become a high-probability buying area. We execute our buy entries when price retraces back to the RBR, exactly where the previous resistance flips into new support.

To identify a bearish SNRC1 pattern, simply invert this entire structural framework.

SNRC1 setup:

Fig 20: SNRC1 Setup

SNRC2: Support and Resistance 2

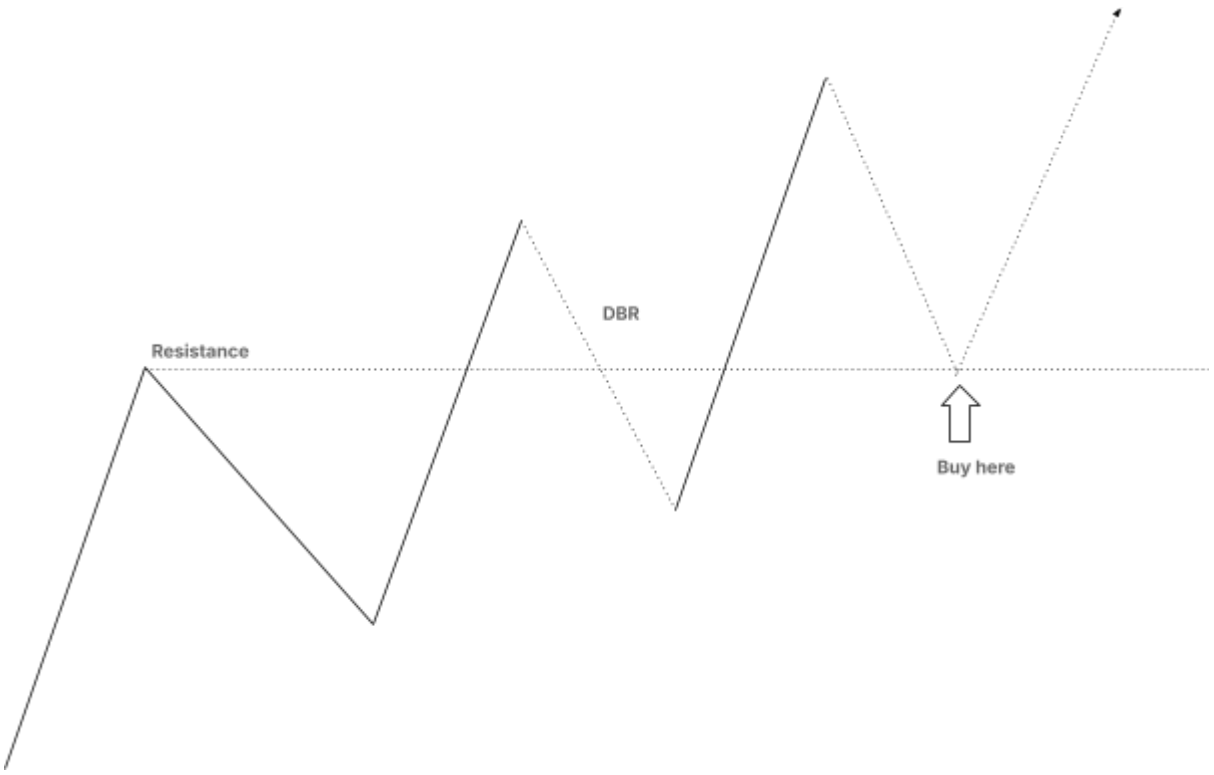

Fig 21: SNRC2

> The diagram above illustrates a bullish SNRC2 setup. Initially, the market establishes a clear resistance level. Price then drops deeper below this line in the form of a Drop-Base-Rally (DBR) before launching its primary bullish move. Once the market rallies and breaks structural highs, we look to the initial resistance line—which now transitions into support—to act as our primary buying area when price retraces.

Simply invert this entire framework to identify a bearish SNRC2 pattern.

SNRC2 setup:

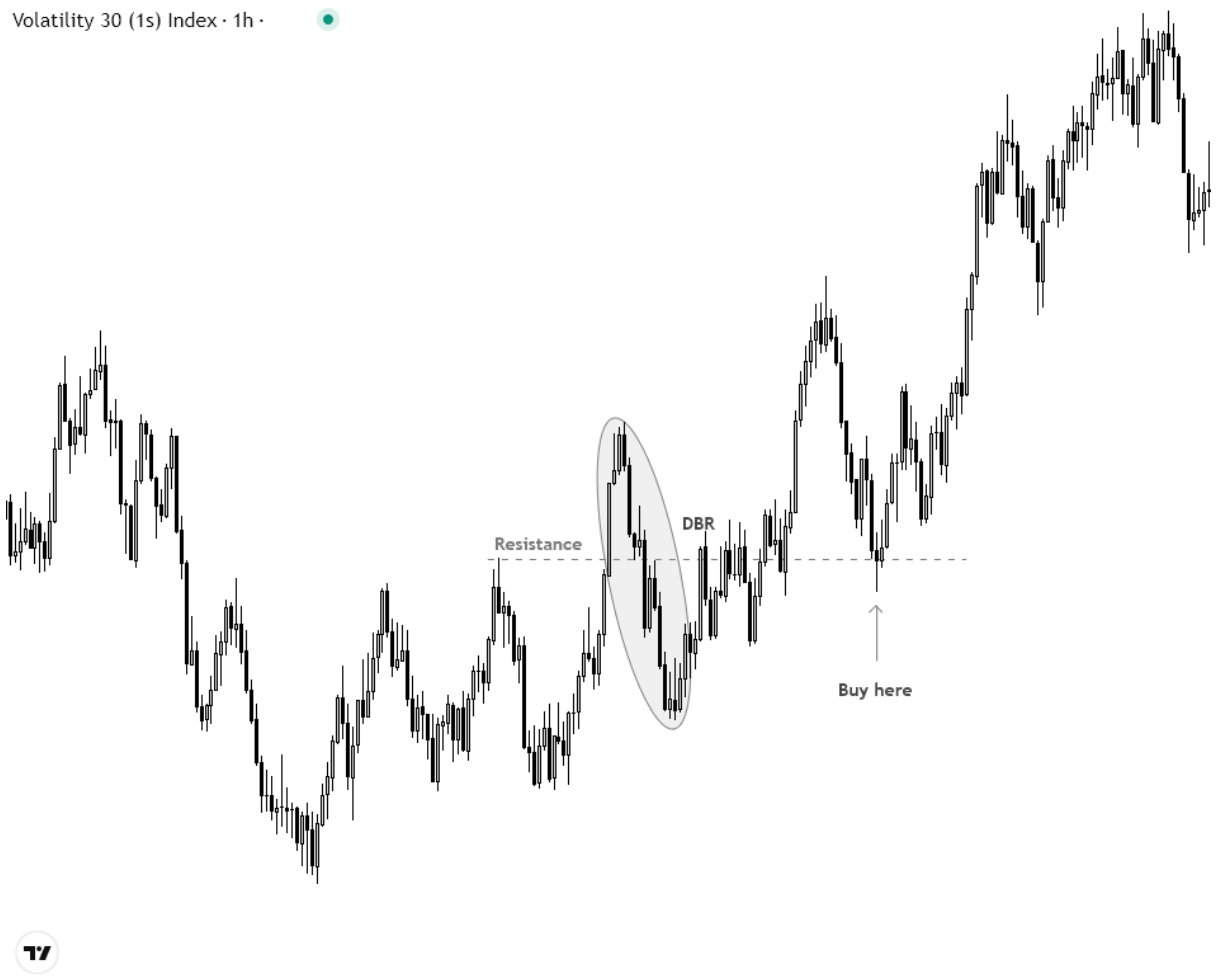

Fig 22: SNRC2 Setup

Significant Base (SGB):

Significant Base can be abbreviated as “SGB”. When stalking bearish setups, the SGB is a key area located directly above the Significant Level of Support/Resistance (SDE). Conversely, when stalking bullish setups, the SGB is positioned right below the SSE.

Our objective is to monitor the core Supply or Demand zones anchoring these structural levels. Specifically, we will be hunting for high-probability **Decision Points** resting inside the Significant Base.

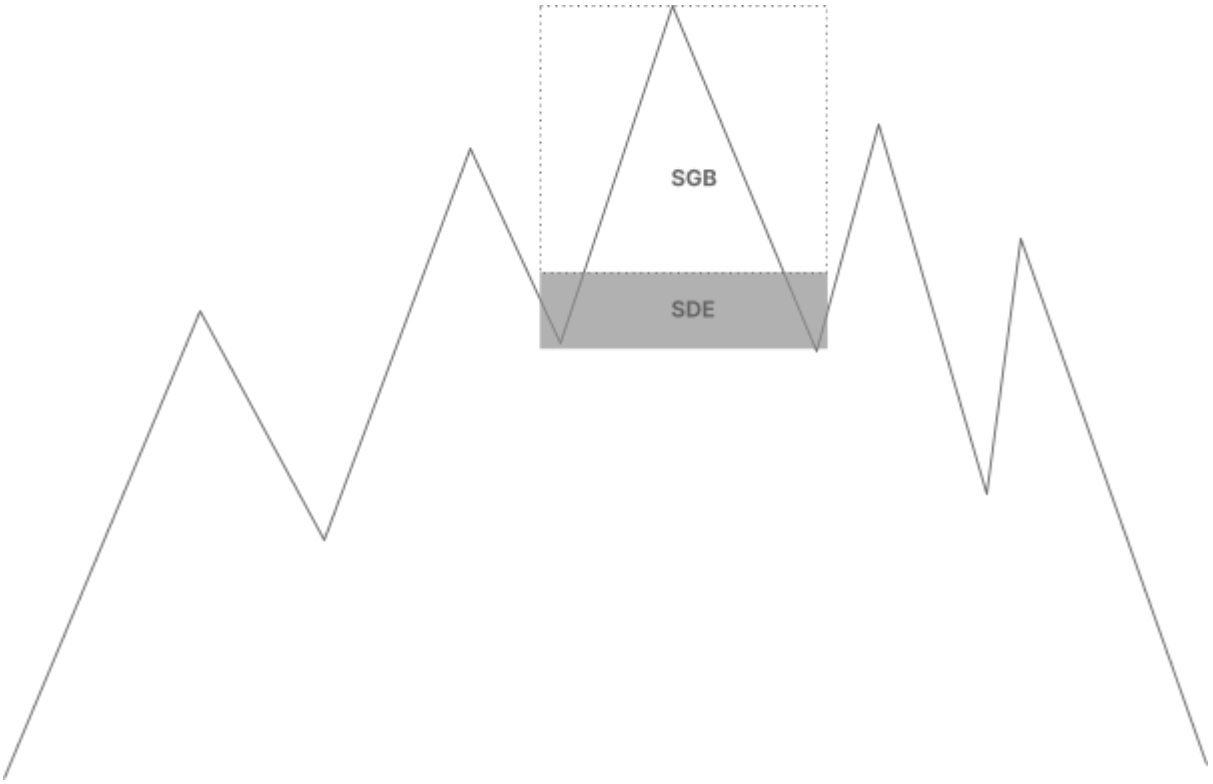

Fig 23: Significant Base (SGB)

Significant Demand Engulf (SDE):

SDE stands for Significant Demand Engulf. In Supply and Demand trading, "Engulf" refers to the act of breaking through a level. There are two primary types of "Engulf" patterns:

- Pin Engulf (PE): A structural high or low is broken or pierced specifically by a candle "wick."
- Structure Breaker (SB): A structural high or low is broken by a candle body, with a clear close above or below the level.

The SDE Formation: The process begins with a Significant Demand (SD) zone. When this demand zone is broken by either a PE or an SB, it transitions into an SDE.

During a market's Rally Phase, it creates a series of demand zones. However, when the market provides a reversal signal into a Drop Phase, we look for the specific demand area that showed multiple wick rejections prior to the break. That specific zone becomes our SDE. As previously noted, your Significant Base (SGB) will be located directly above this SDE.

For bullish price action, simply invert this entire framework.

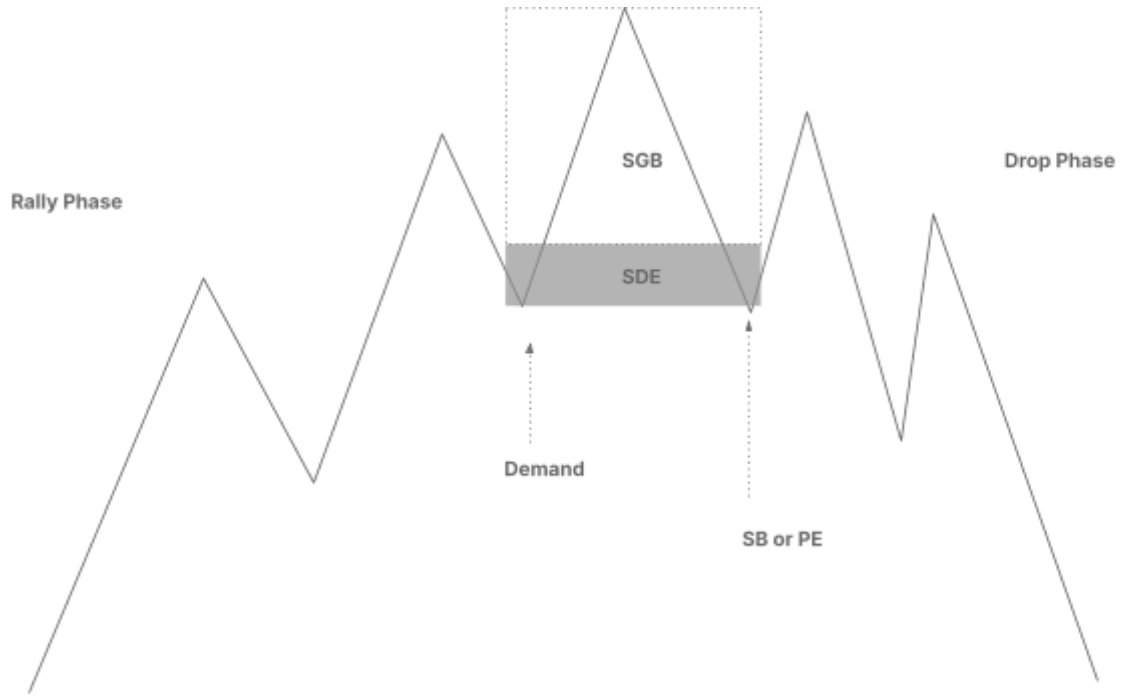

Fig 24: SDE

> When identifying a high-probability SDE, prioritize zones that display multiple wick rejections. This concentrated cluster of wicks indicates that heavy institutional order flow was actively interacting with the level before the break occurred.

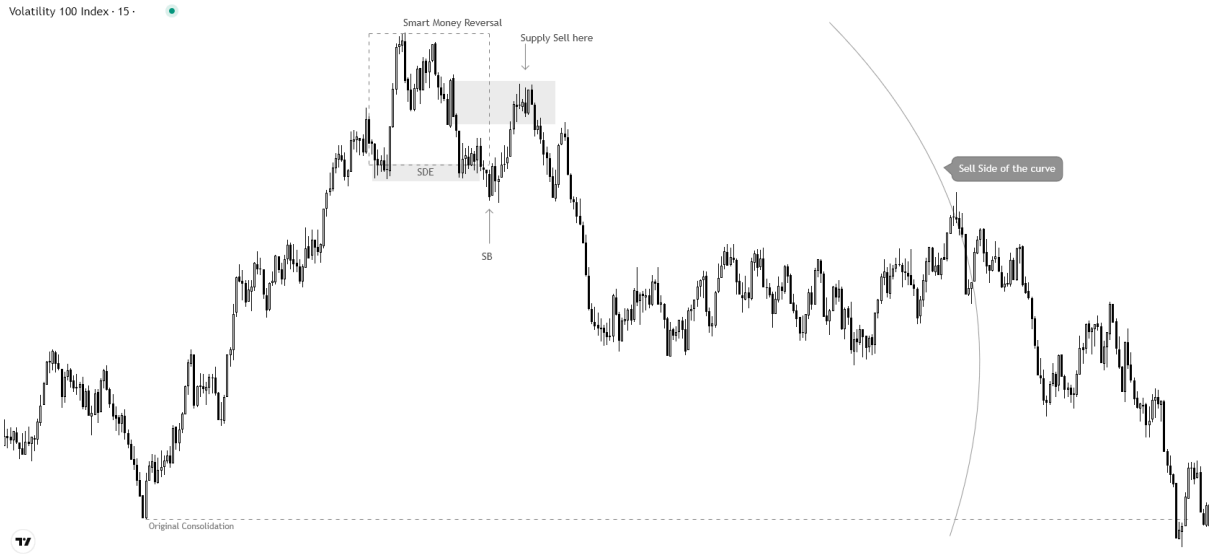

Fig 25: Patterns

As illustrated in the chart above, the Significant Base (SGB) sits clearly above the SDE. The SGB is the specific zone where we isolate our institutional Supply and Demand levels. In this particular setup, it is a Supply area since we are trading bearish price action.

Below it, the SDE marks the region that initially displayed multiple wick rejections within the original demand zone. Crucially, this level is not classified as an SDE until an official break of structure occurs via a Pin Engulf (PE) or Structure Breaker (SB). In this scenario, the break was cleanly executed in the form of an SB.

KLOU:

KLOU is a combination of:

- KL - Key Level
- O - Over
- U - Under

A Key Level (KL) is an area that previously acted as significant Support and Resistance. We track this level within our SGB area.

- **O** is the area directly above the Key Level (KL).
- **U** is the area directly below the Key Level (KL).

We use the KLOU framework to isolate the Golden Zone. The Golden Zone is a highly refined entry area within the SGB that allows us to target high-probability supply or demand levels instead of cherry-picking random zones. It helps us compress our SGB into a much smaller execution window when the initial zone is too wide and we are unsure which levels the market is most likely to react from.

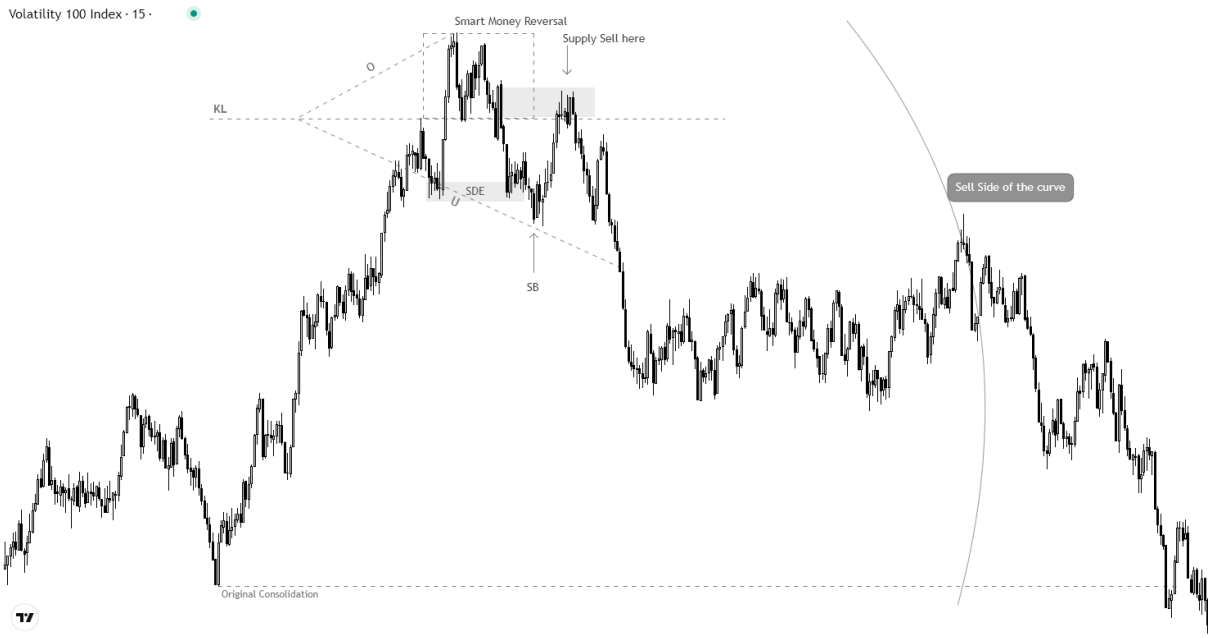

Fig 26: Patterns including KLOU

Instead of marking multiple Supply areas within the SGB and guessing which one price will reverse from, we can narrow our focus to the highest-probability zones using the Golden Zone framework. As illustrated in the chart above, the Golden Zone highlights this refined area beautifully. Utilizing the KLOU matrix provides the exact filtering mechanism needed to map this out with precision.

Supply and Demand PA

PA in Supply and Demand stands for **Price Approach**.

It is a very powerful Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) when trading Supply and Demand, as it helps us determine which supply or demand level the market is most likely to reach for. It represents the price action that unfolds after a Structure Breaker (SB) or Pin Engulf (PE) formation as price retraces toward our target Supply or Demand zones.

As a general rule of thumb: **NO PA, NO GO.** In other words, if you don't spot a clear Price Approach, do not enter the trade, no matter how seductive it might look.

The following are the most common PA patterns:

- Flippy
- Compression
- CPLQ
- 3D – 3 Drive Pattern

Flippy:

Flippy can also be referenced as a Fakeout Zone (FOZ).

It is just an area of liquidity before entries are made.

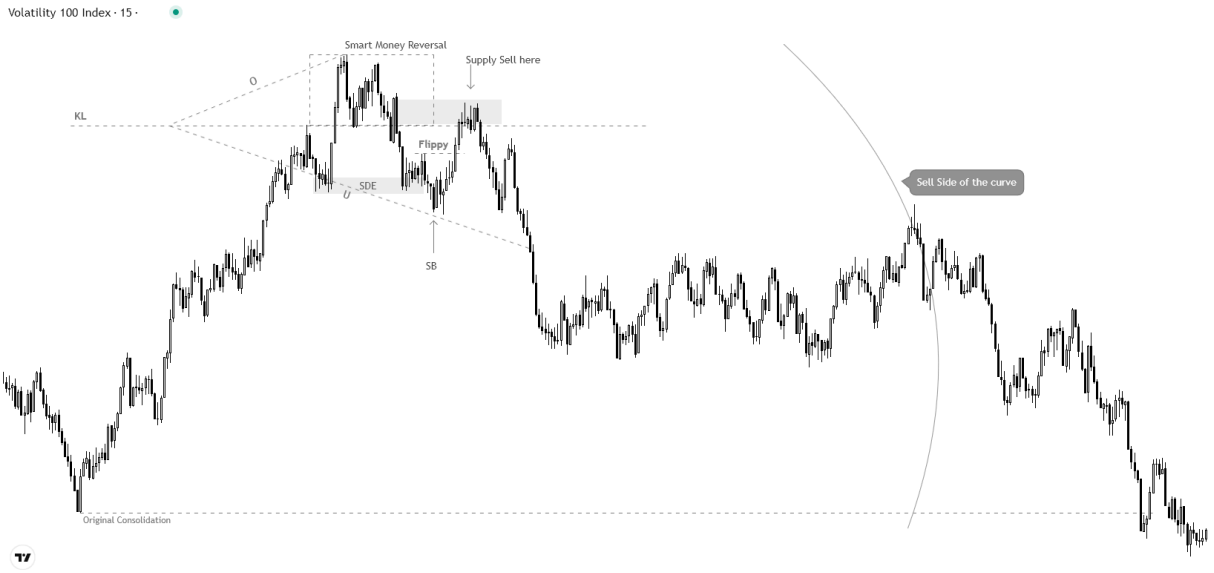

Fig 27: Flippy

Compression:

This pattern is typically an exceptionally high-probability Price Approach (PA).

It occurs when price moves within a clean, consolidating channel, and it can also be referred to as a complex pullback.

Once compression forms, it is almost always followed by a massive, explosive expansion. When executing this setup, we target our take-profits exactly at the supply or demand level that initially introduced the compression move.

Fig 27: Compression

CPLQ:

CPLQ begins exactly like standard Compression, but all of a sudden, price will abruptly break out of the consolidating channel, tap into the Supply level, and drop.

3D – 3 Drive Pattern:

As the name suggests, this pattern involves three distinct touches of a trendline.

Fig 28: 3D

Market Maker Business Model

The Market Maker Business Model enables us to trade on one side of the market.

There are two variations of this model:
1. The Market Maker Buy Model (MMBM)
2. The Market Maker Sell Model (MMSM)

The Market Maker Business Model is also commonly known as the Reflection Pattern. It is abbreviated as MMXM, where 'X' serves as a placeholder for either 'Buy' or 'Sell'.

We focus on the pattern itself, regardless of the timeframe. This model is highly effective for establishing a directional premise, especially if you want to operate exclusively on one side of the curve.

Three key components of the Market Maker Business Model include:
1. Original Consolidation – The point of liquidity.
2. Smart Money Reversal – The point of trend reversal.
3. Clearing of the Original Consolidation – The point of completion.

Original Consolidation:
This is the baseline point of liquidity. Note that it does not have to be a prolonged consolidation; it can be formed by a single swing point. Once the Smart Money Reversal forms, price will target this area to clear it, making it the primary draw on liquidity.

Smart Money Reversal:
This is the exact turning point of the market. Price can reverse from any key institutional reference point, such as an Order Block, an Imbalance (FVG), below an old low, or above an old high. Following its formation, we look for a Shift in Market Structure (SMS) to confirm whether we are on the buy side or the sell side of the curve, depending on the specific MMXM model.

Clearing of the Original Consolidation:
This is the stage where the liquidity at the original consolidation is taken out. Upon clearing this level, the market maker cycle is considered complete. It is highly recommended to close all active positions at this point and wait for the next setup to form.

Market Maker Buy Model:

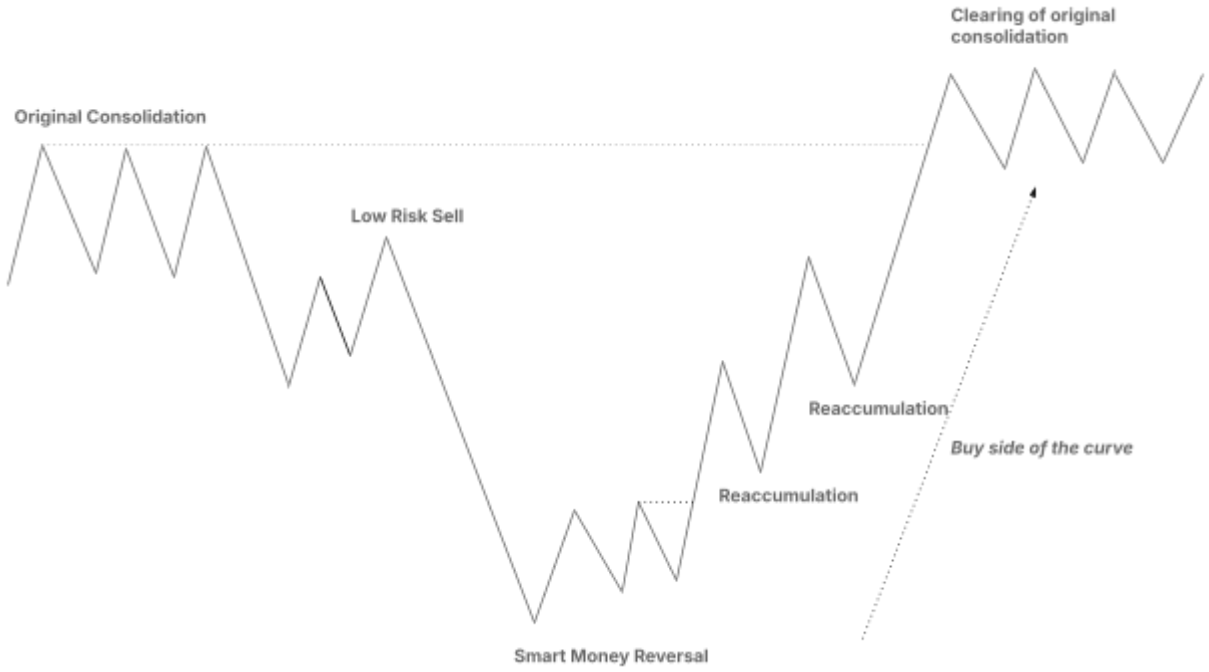

Fig 29: MMBM

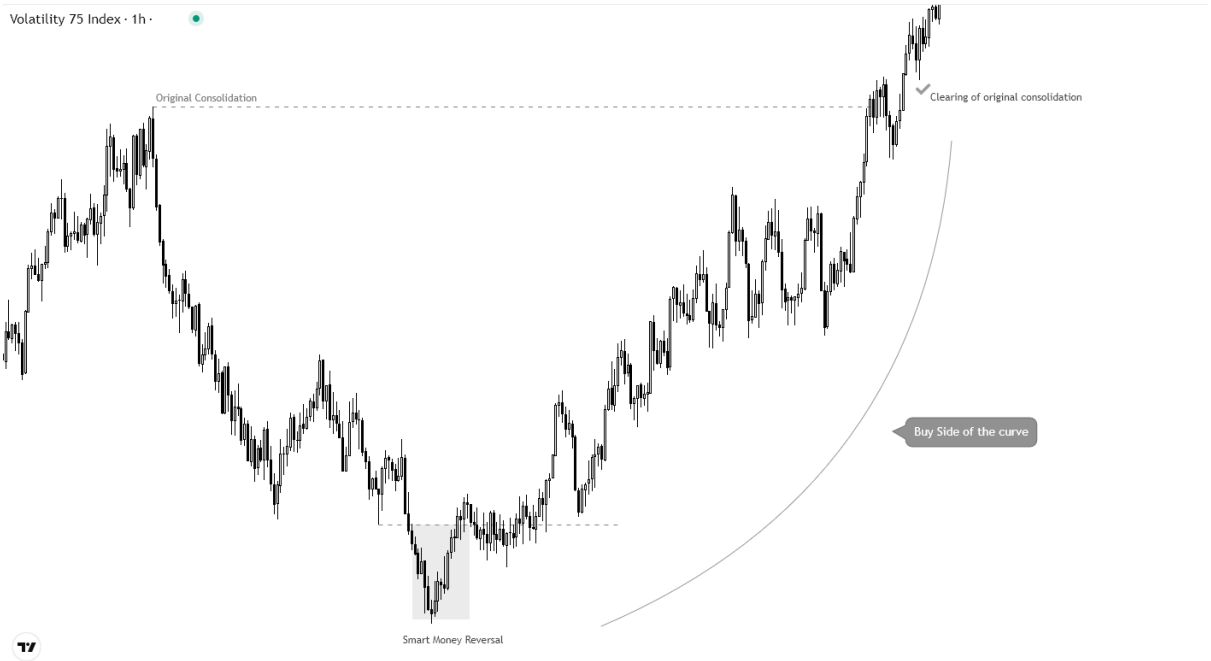
Volatility 75 Index · 1h ·
Original Consolidation
Clearing of original consolidation
Buy Side of the curve
Smart Money Reversal

Fig 30: MMBM example 1

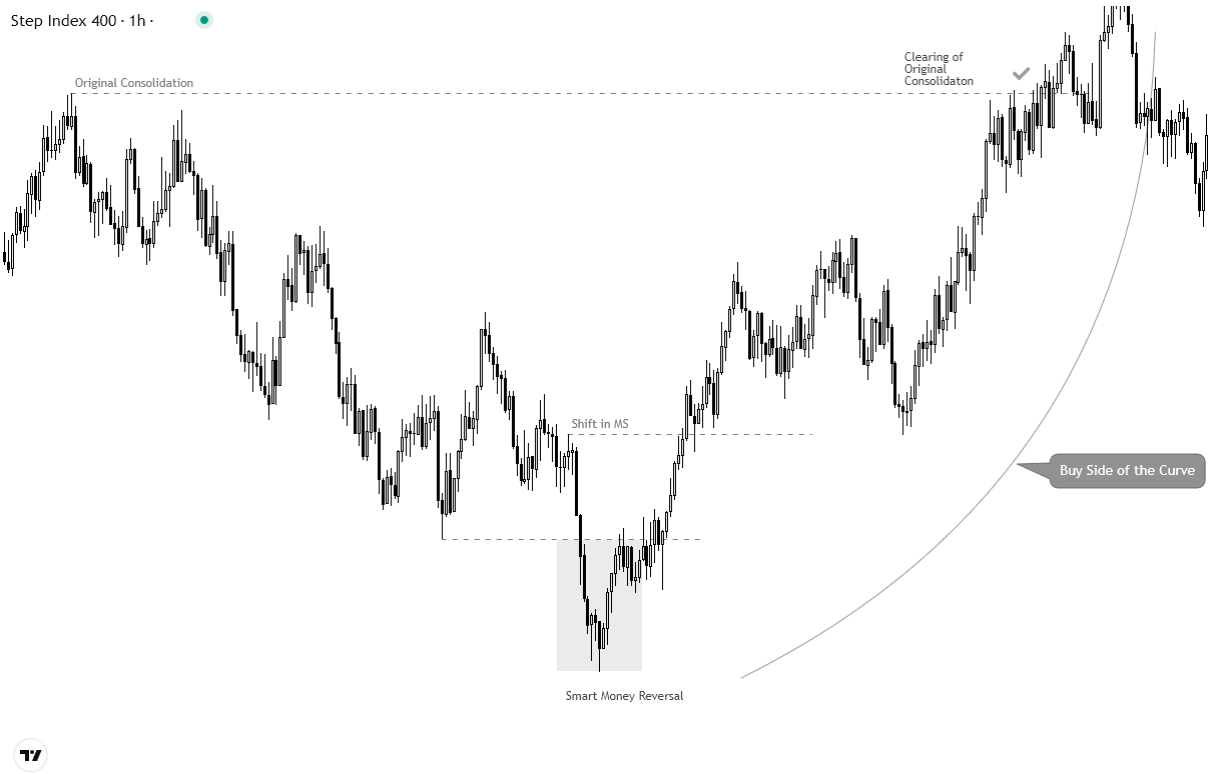

Fig 31: MMBM example 2

From the examples above, you can clearly see the Market Maker Buy Model at play. The market has been on the buy side of the curve, targeting the original consolidation. Once the original consolidation has been cleared, the model is marked as complete. Your objective is to close all positions and wait for the next setup to unfold.

It is a Market Maker Buy Model because we will be focusing on the buy side of the curve.

Take note of how the clearing of the “original consolidation” area is higher than the “original consolidation” for a market maker buy model.

Market Maker Sell Model:

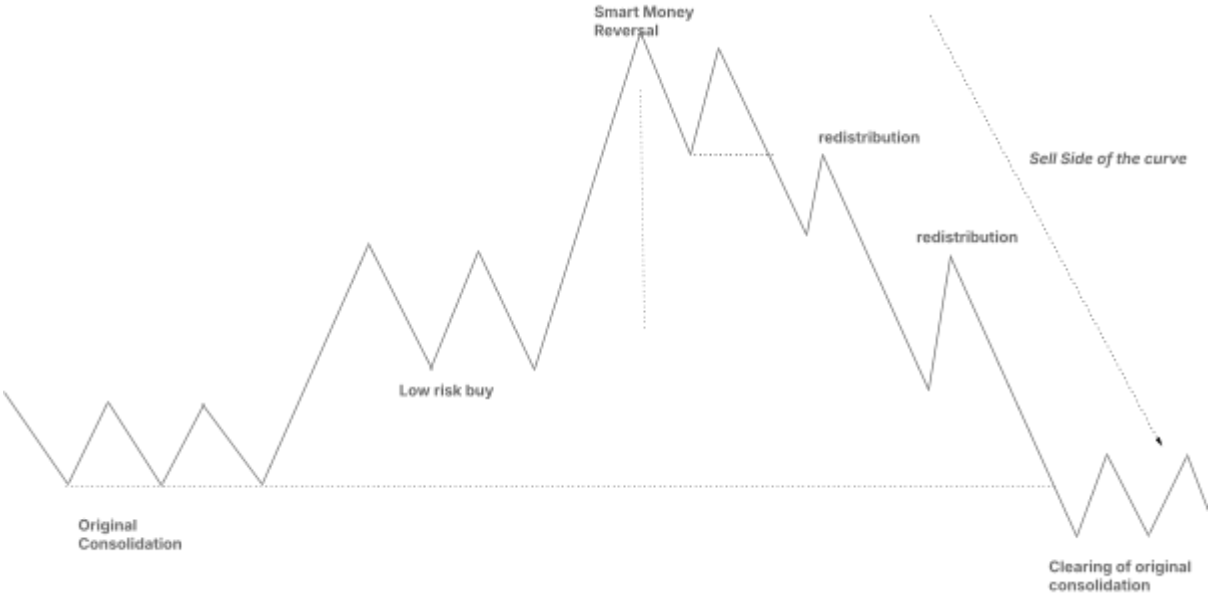

Fig 32: MMSM

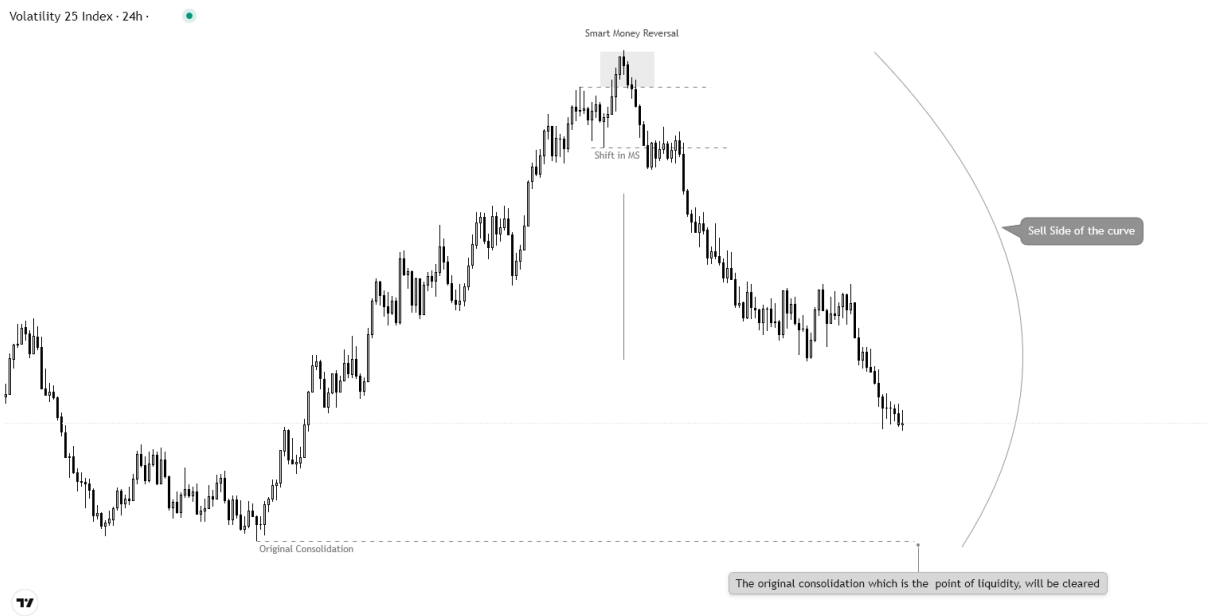
Volatility 25 Index · 24h ·
Smart Money Reversal
Shift in MS
Sell Side of the curve
Original Consolidation
The original consolidation which is the point of liquidity, will be cleared

Fig 33: MMSM example 1

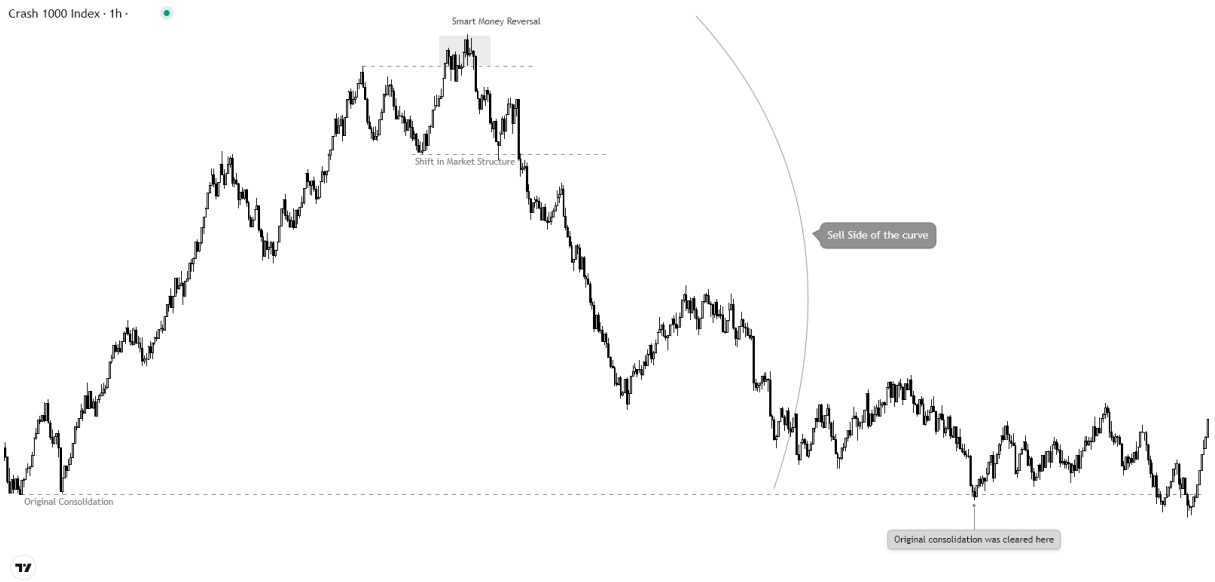
Crash 1000 Index · 1h ·
Smart Money Reversal
Shift in Market Structure
Sell Side of the curve
Original Consolidation
Original consolidation was cleared here

Fig 34: MMSM example 2

From the examples above, you can clearly see the Market Maker Sell Model at play. The market has been on the sell side of the curve, targeting the original consolidation. Once the original consolidation has been cleared, the model is marked as complete. Your objective is to close all positions and wait for the next setup to unfold.

It is a Market Maker Sell Model because we will be focusing on the sell side of the curve.

Take note of how the clearing of the “original consolidation” area is lower than the “original consolidation” for a market maker sellmodel.

Decision Points

The volatile nature of synthetic indices permits highly precise entries, significantly reducing exposure to large floating losses. This is precisely why mastering decision points is essential.

Decision points are specific areas on the chart where we execute our entries using precise candle formations—specifically, our Supply and Demand zones. I will highlight the most salient ones for this stage of the strategy.

The highest-probability decision points are those in direct confluence with a Maximum Pain Level (MPL) or a significant support and resistance level.

The major Decision Points include:

- Double Marubozu King (DM King) also known as the Kissing Candle
- Doji King
- BE King (Bearish Engulfing King and Bullish Engulfing King)
- DR BE King

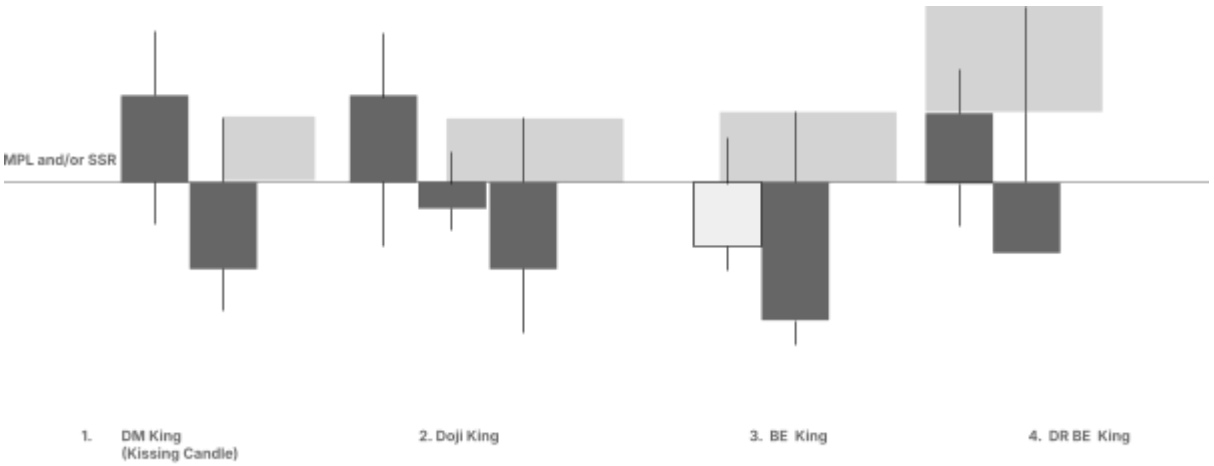

Fig 35: Decision Points (Bearish)

The above are bearish instances.

Entries should be made in the shaded parts.

DM King (Kissing Candle) Bearish setup:

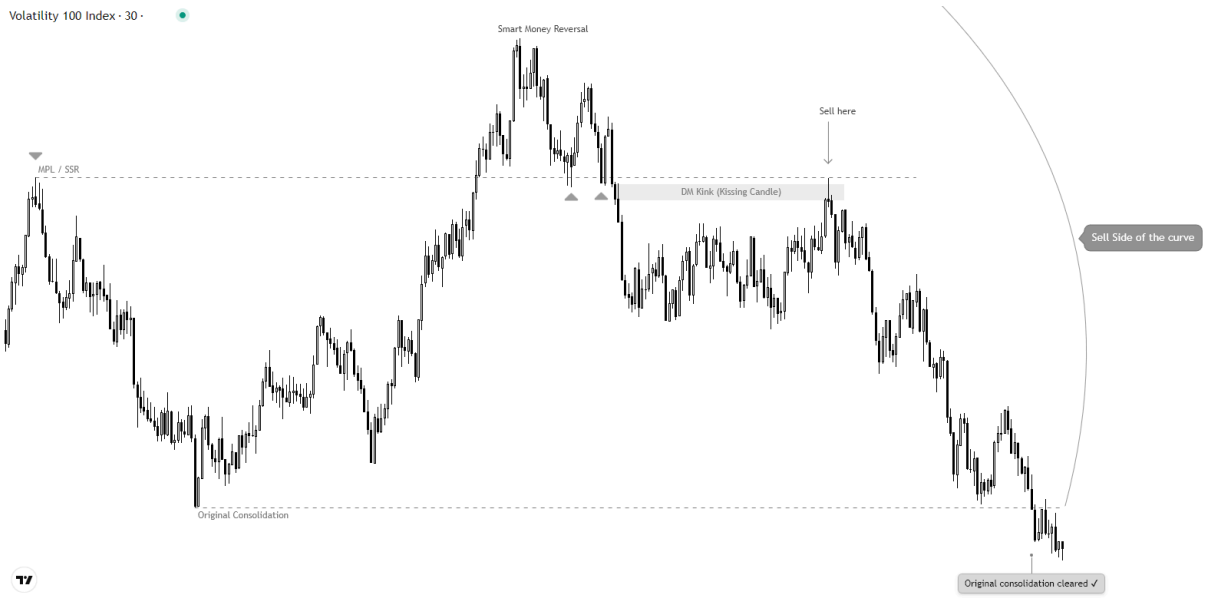

Fig 36: DM King (Kissing Candle) Bearish Setup

Doji King Bearish Setup:

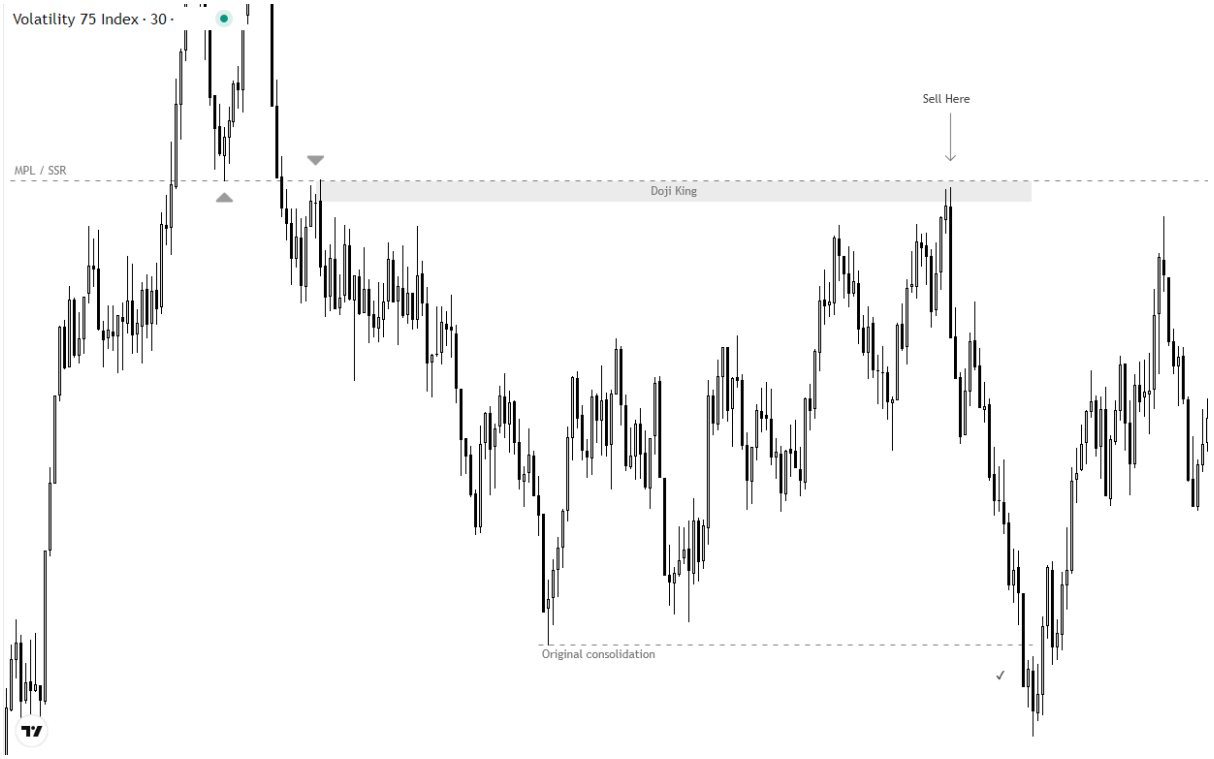

Fig 37: Doji King Bearish Setup

BE King Bearish Setup:

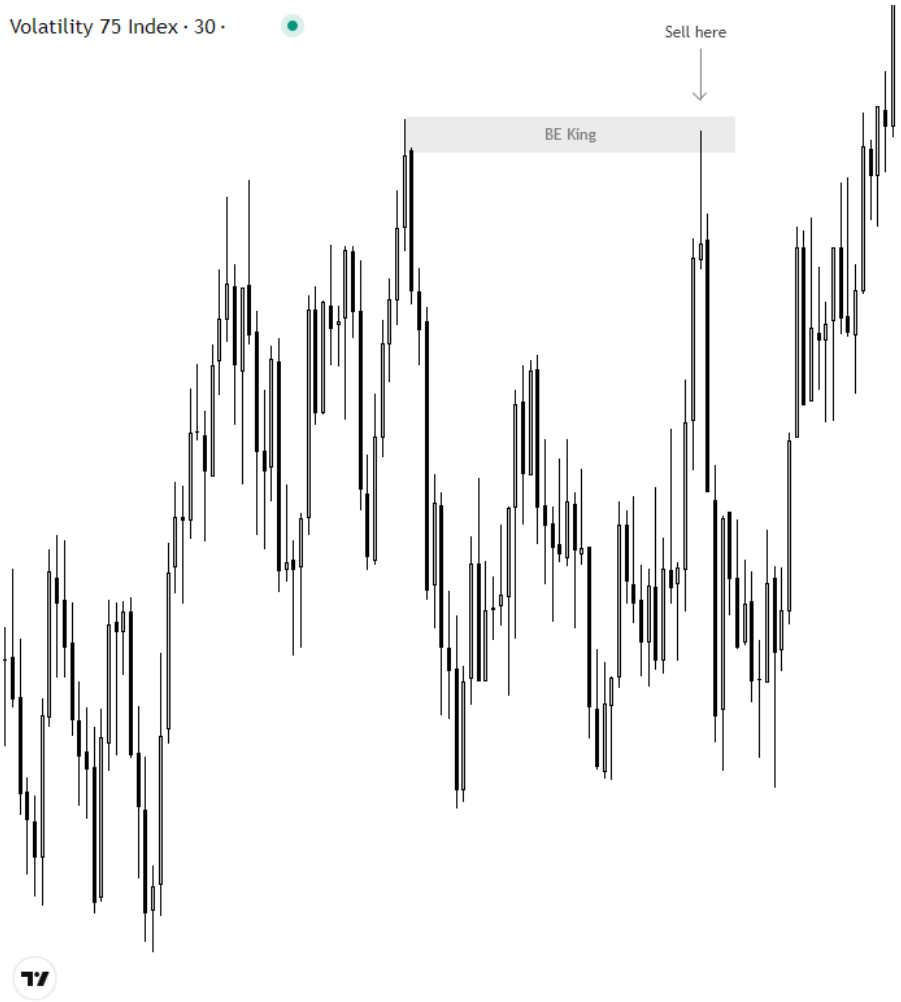

Fig 38: BE King Bearish Setup

DR BE King Bearish Setup:

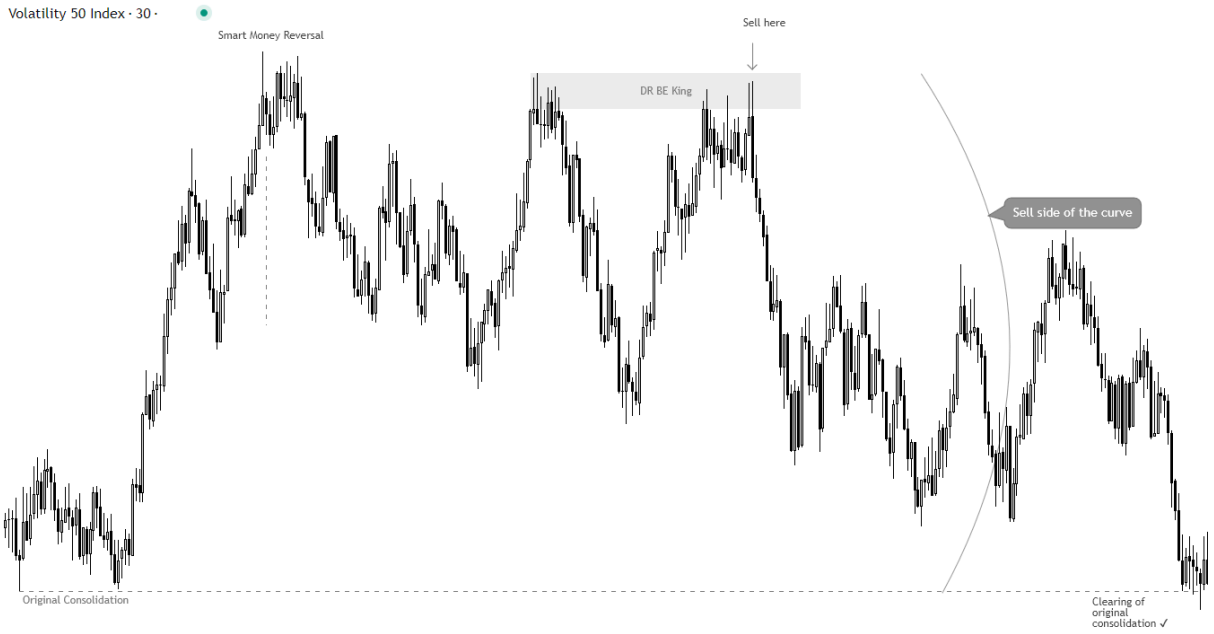

Fig 39: DR BE King Bearish Setup

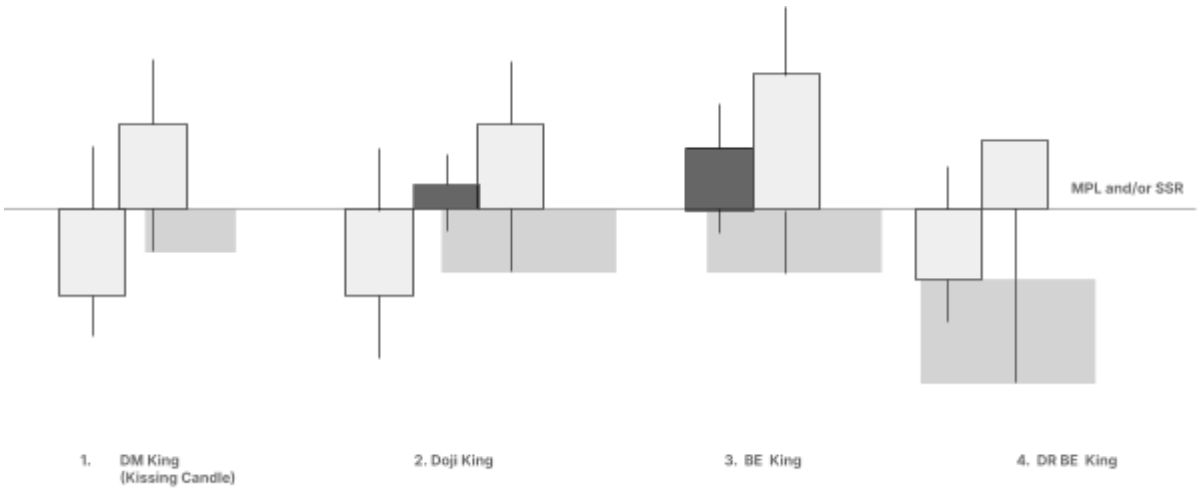

Fig 40: Decision Points (Bullish)

The above are bullish instances.

Entries should be made in the shaded parts.

DM King (Kissing Candle) Bullish setup:

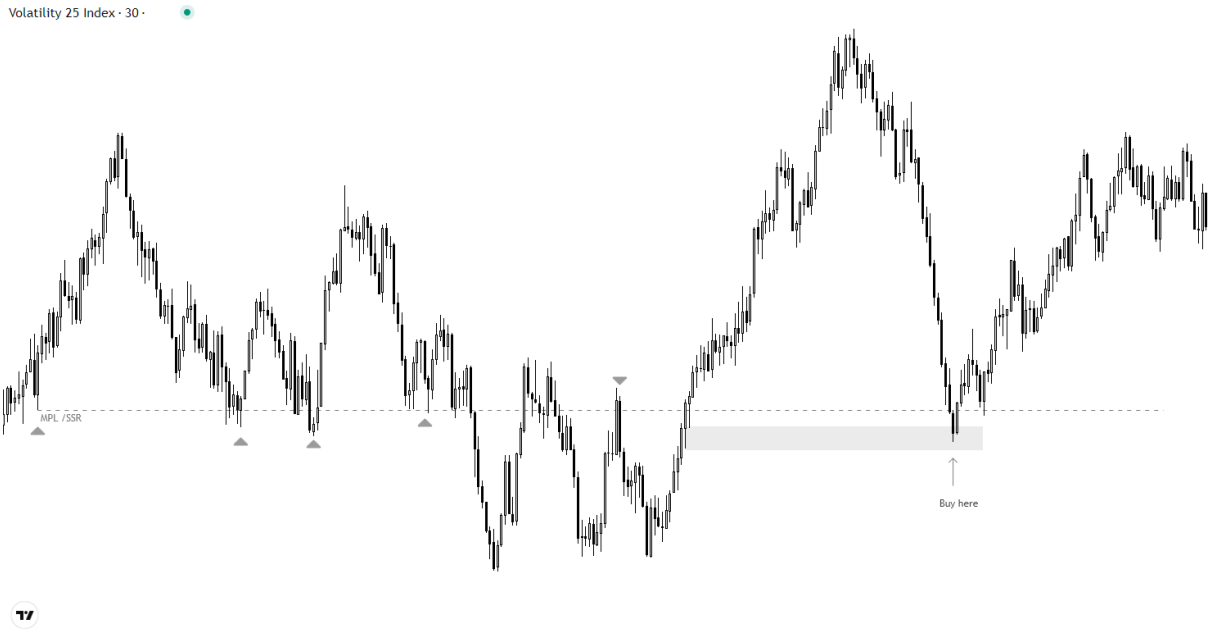

Fig 41: DM King (Kissing Candle) Bullish Setup

Doji King Bullish Setup:

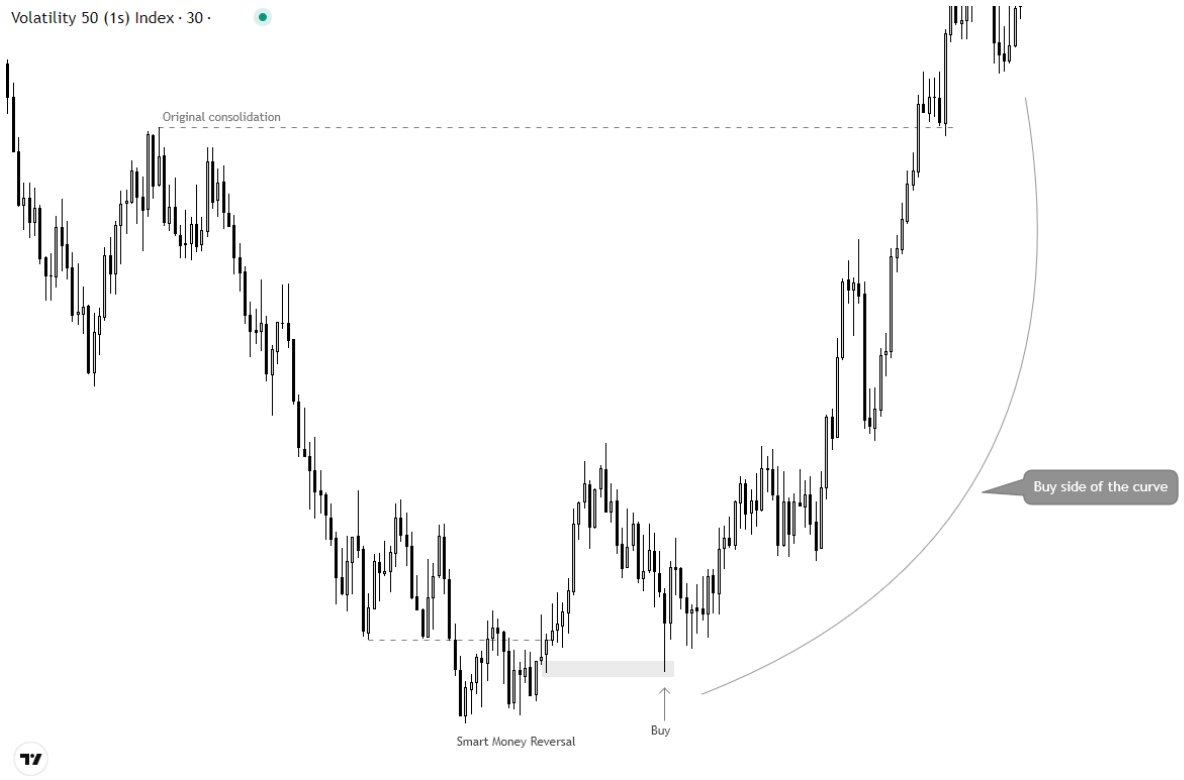

Fig 42: Doji King Bullish Setup

BE King Bullish Setup:

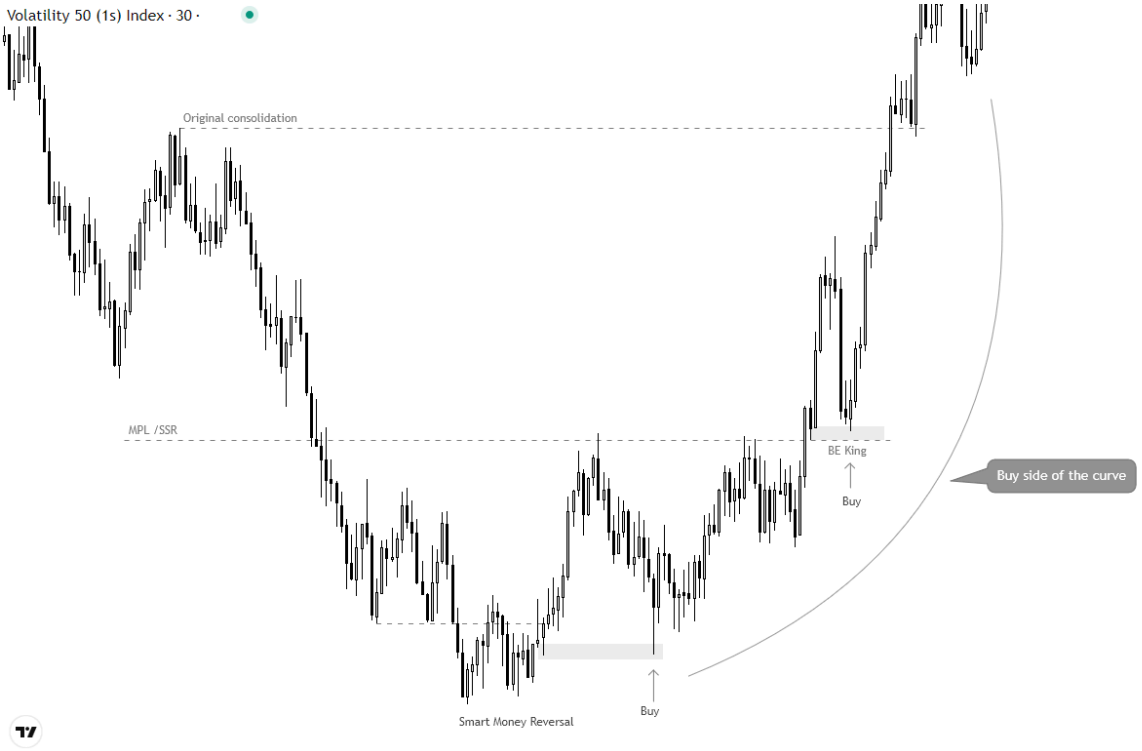

Fig 43: BE King Bullish Setup

DR BE King Bullish Setup:

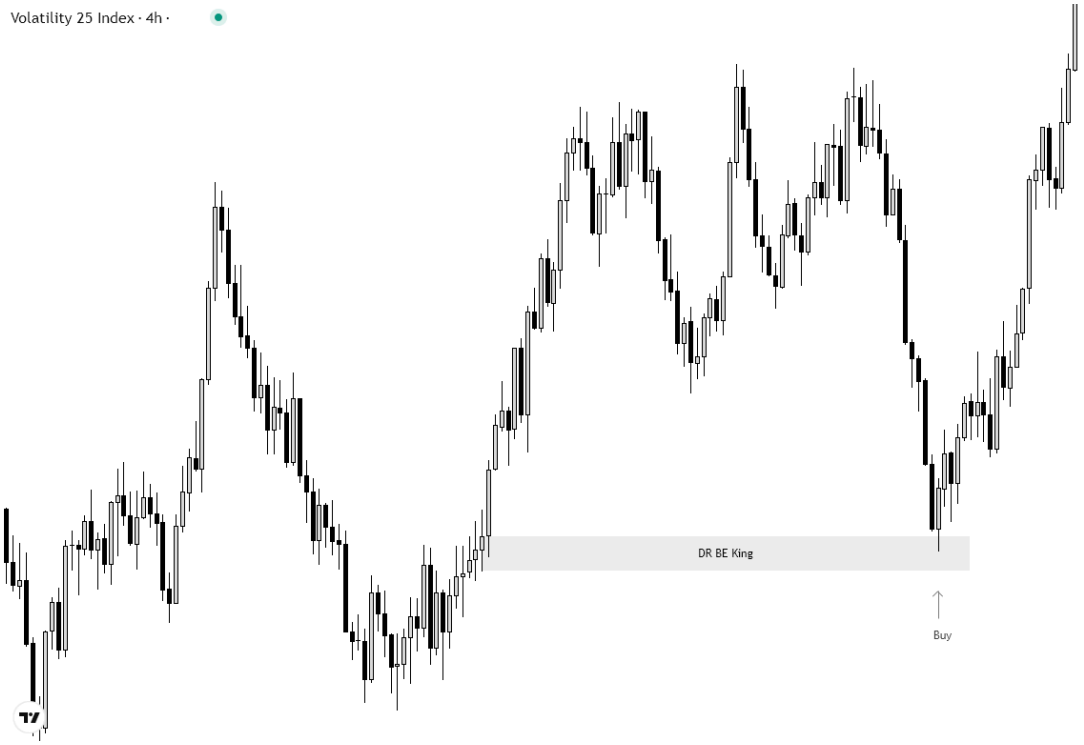

Fig 44: DR BE King Bullish Set60up

Trading with the Order Flow

Once you master these structural setups and Price Approach patterns, it is crucial to align your execution with the predominant order flow of the Higher Time Frame (HTF). To build a bulletproof directional bias, we merge two core elements: Liquidity and Imbalances.

The market moves strictly mechanically; it is perpetually drawn toward regions where resting orders reside in the form of liquidity pools, or toward inefficient price action in the form of Fair Value Gaps (FVGs) and market imbalances.

Once you establish your directional bias on the HTFs, preferably the 4-Hour (H4) and Daily (D1) charts, your sole objective is to hunt for lower time frame execution setups that align perfectly with that macro flow. While understanding overall market structure is a massive bonus, anchoring your perspective specifically to liquidity and imbalances will provide the sharpest clarity.

Conclusion

It was never my intention to conclude this journey at this point. There are still many practical strategies, proven models, and invaluable lessons I look forward to sharing. However, I have chosen to present this series in a structured and methodical way, allowing you to master one concept at a time before advancing to the next.

As an experienced trader and self-taught programmer, I have learned that success is built on discipline, patience, consistency, and continuous learning. Those same principles guided the writing of this book, and they are the very principles that can transform your trading journey if you faithfully apply them.

My sincere hope is that this volume helps unlock your full potential and reignites your passion to become a disciplined, knowledgeable, and consistently profitable trader. Every page was written with the intention of shortening your learning curve and equipping you with concepts that stand the test of time.

Although this second volume comes to an end, it is only the beginning. Many more advanced strategies, market insights, and practical lessons will be shared within my community. I warmly encourage you to join through the link provided so you can continue learning, stay updated, and grow alongside like-minded traders.

My greatest dream has always been to make a lasting impact on the trading community by empowering traders with knowledge and helping them think independently. Seeing that vision come to life gives me the motivation to continue teaching and sharing what I have learned over the years.

Remember, this guide is not a shortcut to success. It is a compass. A compass is only useful when its direction is followed. The principles contained within these pages will only produce results if you study them, practice them consistently, and apply them with patience and discipline.

Thank you for allowing me to be part of your trading journey. I look forward to walking with you through future volumes and inside our community as we continue pursuing excellence together.

Until then, trade with patience, trade with discipline, and trade with purpose.

May God bless your journey, protect your capital, sharpen your mind, and grant you wisdom in every decision you make.

I wish you every success.

Good luck, and happy trading.

— Paul Osawa (PeaceFX)

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